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1927-1928

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Kirchhoff's Seeds 1927-1928



P.O. Box 6786
Cor. of Jeppe and Loveday Streets
JOHANNESBURG

Copyright F.K. & Co.

NOTICE—This Catalogue cancels all Price Lists previously issued by us.

Suggestions to Customers

Our constant aim is to make the highest quality the first consideration, and next to put our Prices as low as Good Seed can be sold.

WHEN BEST TO ORDER.—Kindly send us your General Order as Early as Possible. By having your Seeds on hand, you will be ready to plant when conditions are just right. Then keep sending during the season for any other Seeds you may need or for more of the same if necessary.

HOW BEST TO ORDER.—Please use our Order Sheet herewith. Particular care is essential to have Name, Post Office, Station, District, &c., distinctly and very plainly written on each and every order or letter sent us; also give full forwarding instructions. To avoid mistakes please do not write letters on same sheet as orders.

CASH WITH ORDER.—It is necessary that each Order be accompanied with the Cash. We send no goods C.O.D. (collect on delivery) nor do we give credit; this rule is imperative, as it saves much confusion, delay, or annoyance. To avoid small balances, the full amount of order should be remitted. Any excess of payment we will return with invoice. We guarantee to fill your Order satisfactorily.

DELIVERY.—Every Order, however large or small, is carefully filled by a competent well-trained staff and, as a rule, forwarded with dispatch after it reaches our office. We take much pride in promptness and accuracy in filling orders. We make no charge for packing and pack as lightly as is consistent with safety, so as to reduce cost of carriage. Our prices include Free Delivery by Post or Rail (at our option) within the Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, and Portuguese East Africa of all Seeds in packets (Beans, Peas, and Farm Seeds excepted) to the value of 5/- and upwards when Cash accompanies Order. All Orders under 5/- value, or Orders for Beans, Peas, Farm Seeds, and Garden Implements, &c., likewise all Orders from Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, or any place where postage is higher than the Union rates, must include full amount of postage. When postage is not provided for as required, Orders will be modified accordingly and Customers can re-order the deficiency. No Accounts will be opened for small sums or balances resulting from short remittances.

SEEDS BY PARCEL POST.—Rates of Postage are as follows:—

For the **Union**, for **South-West Africa**, and for **Portuguese East Africa**—

Parcels weighing up to 4 oz., 2d. Parcels weighing up to 8 oz., 4d. Parcels weighing up to 1 lb., 6d.
For every additional lb. or fraction thereof 6d.

For **Rhodesia (South)**, 1/1 per lb. or fraction thereof

For **Rhodesia (North)**, 1/3 per lb. or fraction thereof

For **Bechuanaland Protectorate**, 1/ per lb. or fraction thereof

NOTE.—Where an odd lb. is ordered under these rates, Gross weight will be sent in order to save postage.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We trust that our Customers will fully realise that it is to our interest to send them none but the very best quality of Seeds; but while we exercise the utmost care to have everything pure and reliable, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, growth, purity, productiveness, or any other matter connected with any Seed we send out, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop or failure of crop.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—If you have changed or intend to change your address, please let us know that we may correct it in our books, so that our Catalogues may be mailed to your new address as issued.

*WHY
WE SHOULD
BE YOUR
SEEDSMEN?*

WE DEAL IN SEEDS ONLY, and our sole aim is to get the VERY BEST. To do THIS ONE THING WELL absorbs our whole time and attention, and is the sole reason why we do not handle Trees, Shrubs, Plants, or other Nursery lines. If you want the

— BEST SEEDS UNDER THE SUN —
you must get Kirchhoff's. We know you want the best; that is why you should send us your Order.

FINALLY a Word about Our Catalogue.—We have made many changes in an effort to make it better than ever, and we hope our Customers will find it a pleasure to peruse those pages from cover to cover. Whether you expect to plant a small bed, a garden, or a number of fields, we trust your efforts will be—in the words of some of our Customers—"gloriously satisfactory."

Faithfully yours,

Seed Stores and Offices—

Corner of Jeppe and Loveday Streets.

Tel. Address—"Kirchoffs," Johannesburg.

Phone—4048 Central.

F. KIRCHHOFF & CO.

P.O. Box 6786,

JOHANNESBURG



NOTE.—If you have no use for this Seed List, we shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly hand it to a friend to whom it may be of service.



Kirchhoff's Vegetable Seeds * * *

— FOR —
SUCCESSFUL
GARDENS :: ::

OUR VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT
embraces only such varieties as are desirable or of known value. The List has been carefully selected, and descriptions are chiefly derived from our experience and observations, extending over more than thirty years. We have endeavoured to make them as accurate and helpful as possible to aid the purchaser in making selections. The Cultural Directions, while reliable, will not apply in every detail to the extreme sections of South Africa, as the times mentioned are approximate only and vary according to climatic conditions and districts.

**YOU CANNOT GET BETTER
SEEDS AT ANY PRICE —**

as the growth of all Seeds is carefully tested before sending out, and Customers ordering from us may rely on being supplied with the best and newest varieties, all of good growing quality.

Choice Collections of Vegetable Seeds

— Your Own Selection —

| | | |
|----|----------------|------|
| 12 | PACKETS FOR | 5/6 |
| 25 | PACKETS FOR | 11/= |
| 50 | PACKETS FOR | 21/= |

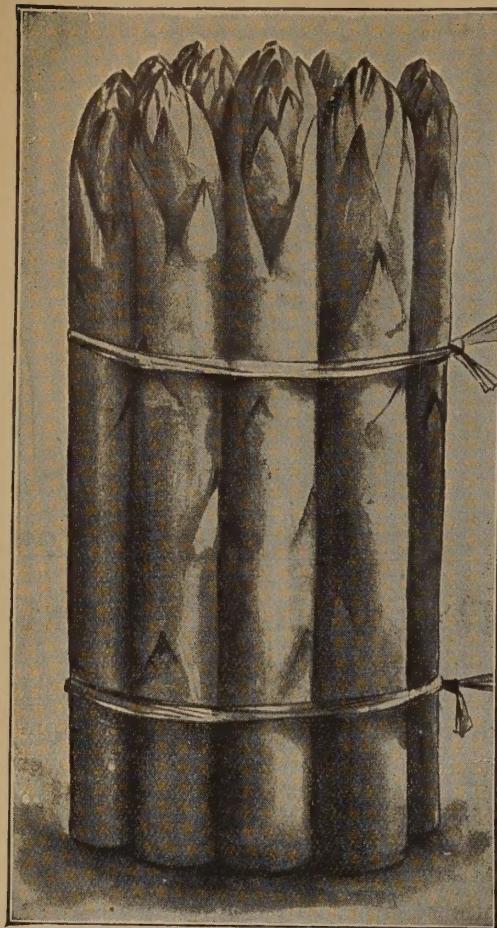
| NETT CASH WITH ORDER. |
|--|
| Post Free to any part of the Union. |

Each Packet is full-sized, the same as you would get if each was ordered separately.

If Peas, Beans, or Sweet Corn are ordered, 2d. per packet should be added for Extra Postage.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!

If Beans are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.
When an odd pound is ordered, Gross weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates inside Front Cover.



ASPARAGUS—COLOSSAL

Broad Beans

(TUIN or BOERBONE)

May be sown in autumn and in early spring. Sow in drills about 2 feet apart, the Beans about 4 to 5 inches apart in the rows, and about 2 inches deep. Break off the tops when the bloom shows well, which will encourage them to set their pods. Succeed best in well-manured soil.

Hang-Down Extra Long Pod.—Unsurpassed for size, quality, and productiveness. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Kindly add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb.
for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd pound is ordered, gross weight (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.

NEW CUSTOMERS The purchase of no other merchandise is more important than that of Seeds; the wise gardener and planter has the harvest in view when he selects his Seedsman; his Seeds are the foundation of his crop; he requires the best Seeds that grow, and the varieties that pay best. It has been our constant effort and study to ascertain what is best for our climate, what will succeed best, and where to grow our supplies. We have no hesitation in saying that our efforts have been successful. Leading Gardeners and Planters use our Seeds, knowing them to be the best.

Artichoke (ARTISJOKKEN)

Sow in tins or beds from September to December about 1 inch deep. Transplant seedlings into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Soak the seed 24 hours in warm water before sowing. Deep rich soil is best suited. It is a perennial, but requires re-sowing every 2 or 3 years.

Large Green Globe.—Largest and best flavoured of all Artichokes. Flower heads green and nearly round, of which the scales and bottom are eaten, either boiled or raw as a salad, or used for pickling when still in an undeveloped state. Per pkt. 6d.

Asparagus (ASPERSIE or ASPERGE)

Soak the seed 24 hours in warm water before sowing, and sow from September to December in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. When well up thin to 4 inches apart in the rows and cultivate often. The following spring the roots will be ready to transplant into permanent beds, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure; the richer the better. Set the roots in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the rows, the crown of the root should be 4 to 6 inches below the surface of the ground. Never cut too closely. A sprinkling of salt and a dressing of fresh wood ashes and manure after plants die down each year is advisable.

Colossal.—Very vigorous, large, strong white shoots of excellent quality. Per pkt. 6d.

WE SELL ONLY ONE GRADE OF SEEDS
THAT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST

YOU CAN RELY ON
KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS



HANG-DOWN EXTRA LONG POD

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

WHEN SENDING MONEY TO US . .

 Please remit Amounts up to 21s. by Postal Orders.

The Fees for which are—

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1d. | for Sums from 6d. up to 2s. 6d. inclusive | Write in Ink our Name and Address on space provided on Postal Order. This is the cheapest, safest, and most convenient method of remitting by mail. |
| 2d. | " 3s. " 10s. 6d. " | |
| 3d. | " 11s. " 15s. " | |
| 4d. | " 15s. 6d. " 21s. " | |

STAMPS ARE ONLY ACCEPTED FOR SUMS BELOW 1s.

Amounts above 21s. should be sent by Money Order or Bank Draft, or when by Cheque 6d. should be added for exchange.

Our terms are STRICTLY CASH WITH THE ORDER, as we do not open book accounts for small orders, and can only send to the value of the money received.

All Orders for Seeds (IN PACKETS ONLY) of 5s. value and upwards which do not include heavy Seeds such as Peas, Beans, Farm Seeds, or Horticultural Requisites, &c., are sent Post Free to any place in the Union of South Africa when Cash accompanies Order.

All Orders of a smaller value than 5s., and all Orders containing Peas, Beans, Farm Seeds, or Horticultural Requisites, &c., and all Orders from places outside the Union where Postage is higher than the Union rates, must include Postage.

Wholesale Orders Postage or Railage Extra.

When Postage is not provided for in the remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly.

PLEASE NOTE.—Agricultural Parcel Post rates do NOT apply to our Seeds.

Customers are respectfully asked to bear in mind that the labour and expense of booking and collecting small amounts is so great that in cases where Cash is not sent with the Order no notice of same can be taken.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS, P.O. Box 6786, JOHANNESBURG.

Make Postal and Money Orders or Cheques payable to F. KIRCHHOFF & CO.



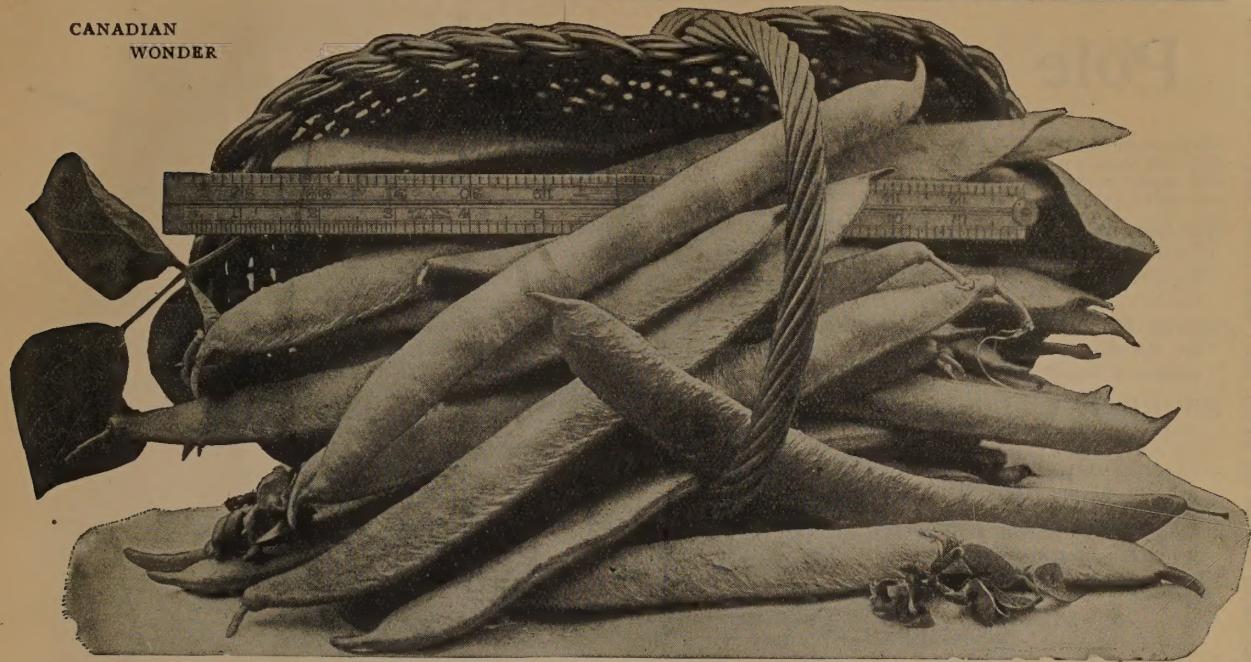
F. KIRCHHOFF & CO. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any Seeds they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned carriage prepaid, and money will be refunded.

We will greatly appreciate the favour if you will kindly write below the names and full addresses of persons that you know buy and plant Seeds. Do not send any names unless you have reason to believe they might send us an order.

REMITTANCES.—We are grateful to those kind friends who remit payment when sending for small quantities of seed, as this saves us not only much clerical work but also *postages*. We put forward the suggestion for the kindly consideration of those who have not thought of it, with this further hint, that they would, by adopting this course, save also their own time and expense, as a second letter with its cost of postage would be unnecessary.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

CANADIAN
WONDER



Dwarf French or Bush Beans

— STAMBOONTJIES —

Beans should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and when frost has ended, say from the middle of September to early in February. The soil should be rich and mellow. Sow in rows about 15 to 18 inches apart, the beans 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows and about 2 inches deep. Keep soil well stirred and the rows free from weeds. Never cultivate when the plants are in bloom, as it prevents the flowers from setting pods, or pick beans when foliage is wet, as it may cause blight or rust. For a succession plant every two weeks.

Stringless Green Pod.—Early, vigorous and productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, thick, round, and fleshy; dark green in colour, strictly stringless, tender and brittle. Quality extra fine. Per pkt. 6d.; lb. 2/-

Case Knife (Snijbene).—Best of the FLAT-podded varieties. Pods are of large size, 7 to 8 inches long, thick, flat, slightly fibrous; light green, brittle, and fine for "Snaps." Peans flat and ivory white. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-

Canadian Wonder.—Combines quality and quantity, and is the most largely planted variety of French Beans in South Africa. Showy rich green pods about 8 to 9 ins. long, slightly stringy; solid, meaty, and of good flavour. Beans a rich mahogany red. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Best of All.—A very desirable variety, producing a fine crop of dark green round, straight, solid, fleshy pods averaging 6 to 7 inches long, wonderfully tender and brittle. Unexcelled in bearing qualities. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-

Yellow Podded Wax or "Butter Bean."—Pods are broad, flat, and fleshy, averaging 6 to 7 inches in length, and make the finest show on the market or table on account of their rich lemon-yellow colour and straight handsome shape. Strictly stringless, free from fibre, brittle, and of an exquisitely rich "butter" flavour. Seeds are black. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-

Victory.—In value, distinction, merit, and sterling worth this bean is a wonder. Pods are beautifully rich green, of immense size, thick, broad, and meaty, and unsurpassed for quality and productiveness. Splendid for private use, for market or exhibition. Per pkt. 6d.; lb. 2/-
Add 2d. per pkt. or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

Lima Beans

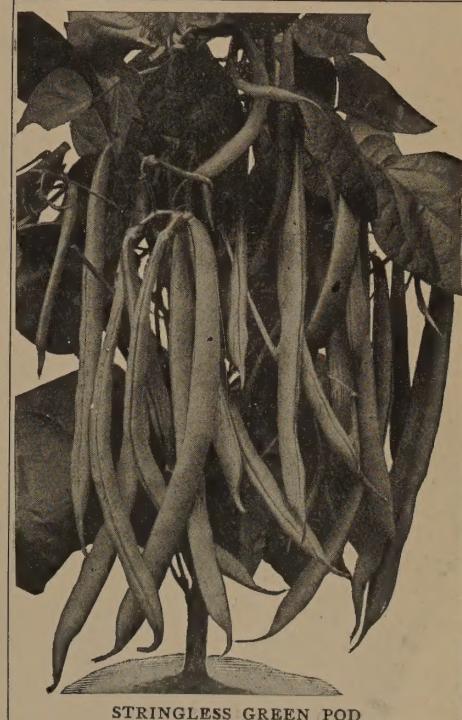
soil in drills 2 feet apart, the beans about 4 to 6 inches apart and about 2 inches deep, with the eye downward.

Burpee's Bush.—Plants large and vigorous, about 2 feet high and extremely prolific. Pods 4 to 4½ inches long, containing 3 to 4 beans, which are large, thick, meaty, and of most excellent quality. Per pkt. 6d.; lb. 2/-

Add 2d. per pkt. or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd pound is ordered, gross weight (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.

We know the importance of sowing GOOD CLEAN SEEDS with vitality—Seed that will grow. WE SELL ONLY ONE GRADE OF SEEDS, that is THE VERY BEST.



STRINGLESS GREEN POD

If Beans are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.
Where an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates inside Front Cover.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!

If Beans are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates inside Front Cover.

Pole or Runner Beans

RANK or KLIMBONE

Use 8 feet poles, placing them about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart in the rows each way. Plant 6 to 8 beans around each pole about 2 inches deep, and when well started thin out to 3 or 4 plants to a pole. Pinch off the ends when plants over-run top of the poles. Runner Beans may also be sown near a fence or building and trained on strong strings or trellises. Do not plant before the soil is thoroughly warm.

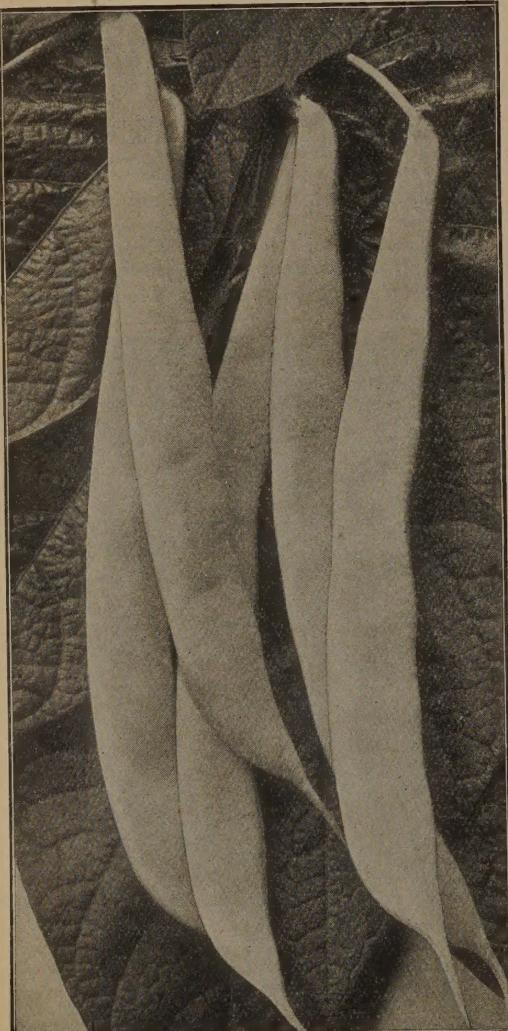
Everbearing.—Vines are strong and climb well and bear an enormous crop of beautiful silvery-green pods, which are tender, crisp, stringless, and of the highest quality. Best Runner Beans for either the home garden or the market. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 2/-

Scarlet Runners.—A great favourite not only as an ornamental climber but for the delicious edible pods which succeed the bright scarlet pea-shaped sprays of bloom. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6

ABUNDANCE.—Undoubtedly the best of all Pole or Runner Beans and a marvel of continued productiveness. The pods hang in great clusters from top to the bottom of the vine and can be gathered by the handful; they are very large, 10 to 12 inches in length, of a beautiful rich green colour, plump, broad, and almost solid meat, meltingly tender and of superb flavour when cooked. "ABUNDANCE" cannot be too highly recommended, as you plant the world's best and largest-podded Bean, which has been thoroughly tried and proved. Per pkt. 1/6; per lb. 3/-

Kindly add 2d. per pkt. or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd pound is ordered, gross weight (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.



YELLOW PODDED WAX OR "BUTTER" BEAN

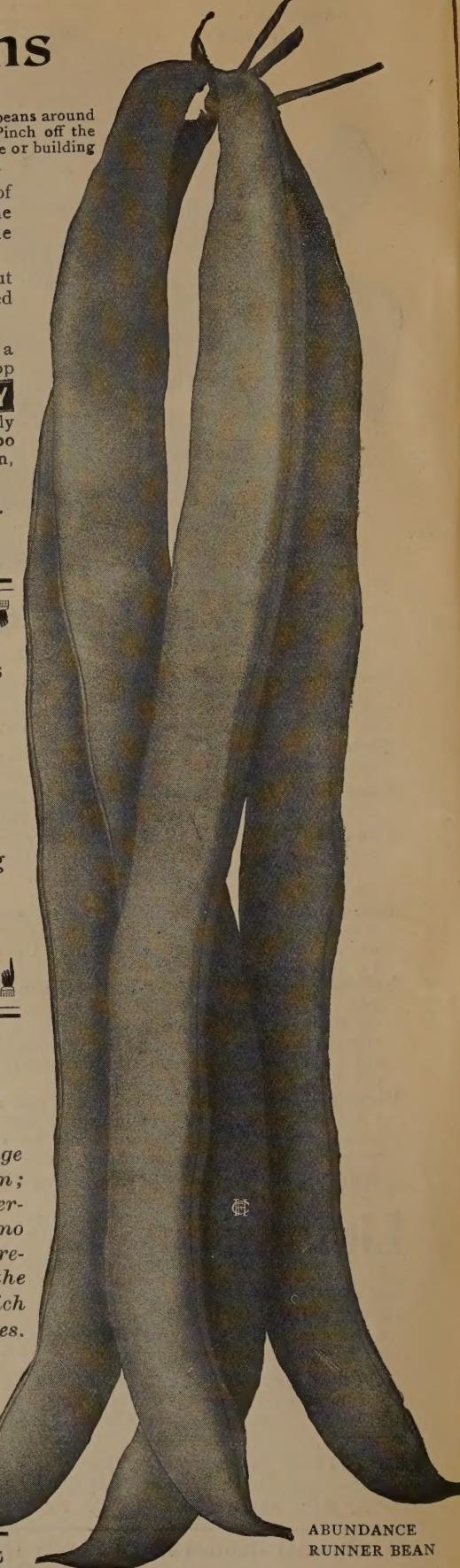
[NOVELTY]

Keep the Pods
of all Beans
well gathered
as soon
as they are
ready for use.
It will prolong
the bearing
period.



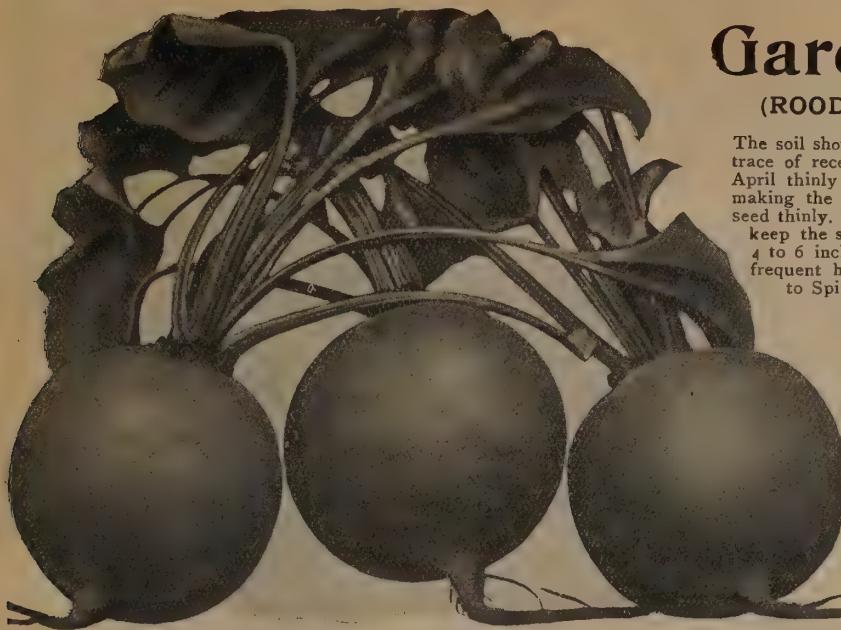
When you buy
**Kirchhoff's
Seeds**

you don't indulge
in a speculation;
you invest in a cer-
tainty; there is no
doubt about the re-
sults. You buy the
BEST SEEDS which
the world produces.
TESTED for
Germination
and GUARAN-
TEED as
regards
Purity.



ABUNDANCE
RUNNER BEAN

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively:



GARDEN BEET—ECLIPSE

You need and want the highest quality Beet seed you can get, and Kirchhoff's Beet seeds make the smoothest, cleanest, and finest formed Beets that can be grown; all :: : true to type :: :

Garden Beet

(ROODE or TUINBIETE)

The soil should be rather light and rich, but with no trace of recent fresh manure. Sow from August to April thinly in rows drawn 15 to 18 inches apart, making the drills about 1 inch deep, scattering the seed thinly. After sowing *firm the ground well* and keep the seed-bed moist. Thin out early to about 4 to 6 inches apart and keep free from weeds by frequent hoeing. Young Beet plants are superior to Spinach and Turnips for "greens."

Eclipse.—Roots smooth, globe-shaped, skin deep red, with sweet fine-grained flesh of a dark crimson colour zoned with pink. The Beet you want for market or table. A superior variety for canning. Pkt. 6d.

Crimson Globe.—A splendid Beet of perfect Turnip shape, skin blood-red; flesh deep dark red, with slightly darker zonings, almost approaching black; very crisp, tender, and sweet. Per pkt. 6d.

Half-Long Blood.—Root half-long, flesh intense dark red, firm, juicy, fine-grained, and unsurpassed in quality. An excellent sort for pickles. Pkt. 6d.

Broccoli (BROCOLI)

Greatly resembles Cauliflower, but is generally considered rather more hardy.
Cultivate in same manner as Cauliflower.

Large White Mammoth.—Most valuable variety; heads fine and well protected and snow-white. Per pkt. 6d.

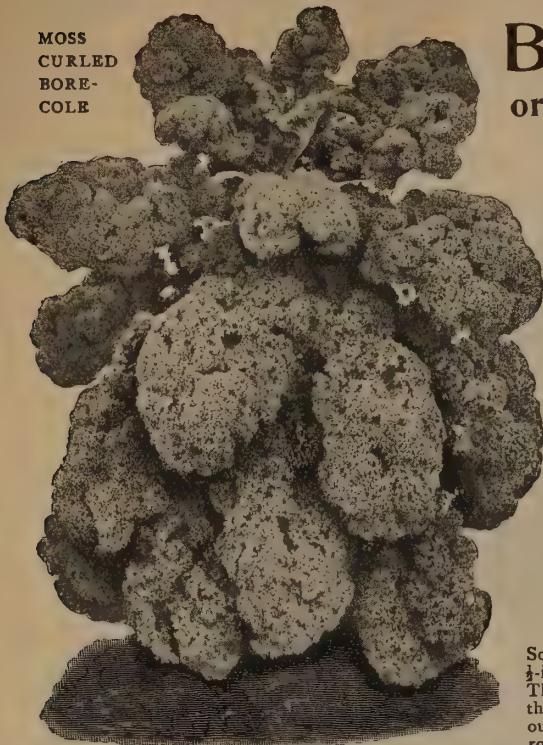
DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS AND YOU HAVE THE SECRET OF SUCCESS—KIRCHHOFF'S ARE THE BEST



GARDEN BEET—HALF-LONG BLOOD

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!

MOSS
CURLED
BORE-
COLE



Borecole or Scotch Kale (BOEREKOOL)

Sow from January to April in beds about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and transplant into rows 2 feet apart, allowing 18 to 24 inches space between the plants in the row. Requires well-worked rich soil. Not in its best condition until touched by frost.

Moss Curled.—Very densely crisped and curled rich green leaves. Fine for late autumn and winter use. Per pkt. 6d.



Brussels Sprouts (SPRUITKOOI)

Sow in beds from January to March $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and in rows 1 foot apart. Thin to 2 or 3 inches apart. When the plants are about 6 inches high set out in good soil every 18 inches in rows about 2 feet apart. The culture is the same as for Cabbage.

Matchless.—The most desirable variety in every way, stems growing about 30 ins. high and are thickly set with compact "sprouts," 1 to 2 inches in diameter, of greyish green colour. The "sprouts" are miniature cabbages growing closely on the stem of the plant, a small head being formed at each leaf-joint. Plants are hardy and considered the most delicately flavoured vegetable of the entire cabbage family. Per pkt. 6d.



Capsicum or Pepper

Rissies or Spaansche Peper

As Pepper Seed does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, the seed for earliest crop should be started in hot beds, in protected boxes or tins, etc., in August; further sowings may be made from September to November in the open ground in a prepared seed bed. Prick out the young plants as soon as they can be handled; when about 3 inches high, and all danger of frost is over, set out into the open ground in rows about 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. **Do not grow sharp and mild peppers together—they will mix.** Peppers require a light-rich soil and a warm situation and some rich fertiliser stirred into the soil when the plants are about 6 inches high will be found very beneficial to the crop. As the plants begin to produce fruit, draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support.

Chinese Giant.—Very large size; fruit brilliant scarlet red and of thick blocky form; flesh thick and very mild, and fine for stuffing; makes excellent salads. Per pkt. 6d.

Sweet Neapolitan.—The ideal variety for the home and market garden. Very thick-meated large fruits, some 5 to 6 inches long by about 3 inches thick, of a beautiful rich glossy bright red colour. A splendid mild variety and of incalculable value to market gardeners and pickling establishments. Per pkt. 6d.

Long Red Cayenne.—Pods about 4 inches long, slender, deep glossy red, very hot; largely used for pickling and pepper-sauce. Pkt. 6d.

Chili.—Small red conical pods, very hot and pungent, used for seasoning, sauces, and pickling. Per pkt. 6d.



CAPSICUM—SWEET NEAPOLITAN

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

Cabbage (KOPKOOL)

Cabbage is a gross feeder and well repays heavy manuring and high culture. It is best to have three sowings made—one in July and August, one in November and December, and the main sowing from January to March. Sow in tins or prepared seed-beds in drills about 3 to 4 inches apart, dropping the seeds 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowings mean spindling unhealthy plants. Cover the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, firm the soil after covering, and then water the bed thoroughly.

Keep beds moist but not too wet. Thin out early, and when plants are well established set out in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, and about 2 feet apart in the row. Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days or just before a rain, and firm the soil around the plants; water freely in dry weather. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as the roots come near the surface. Do not fertilize soil in seed-beds to make it any richer than the open ground in which crop is to be grown.

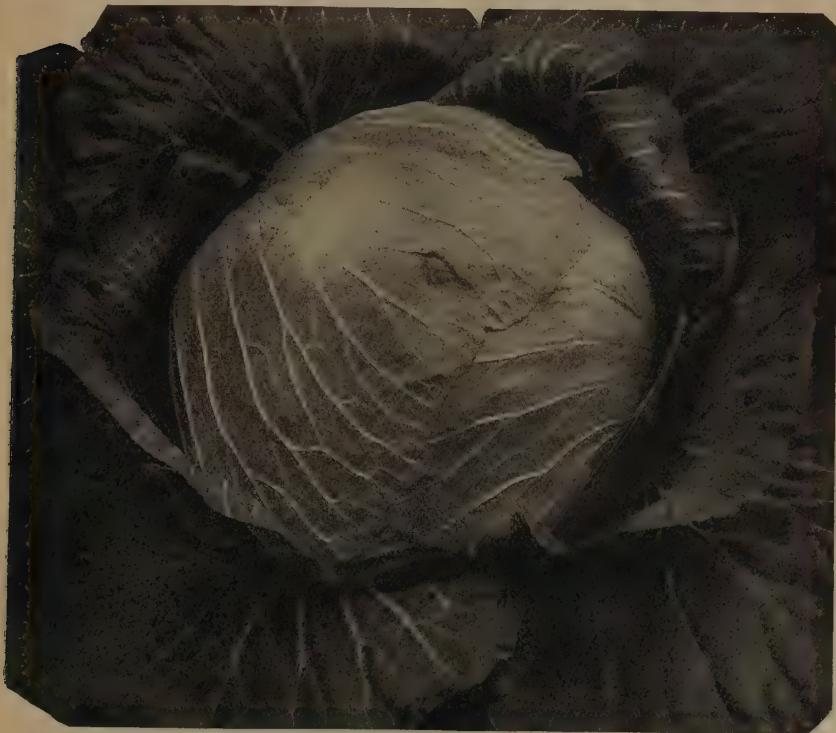
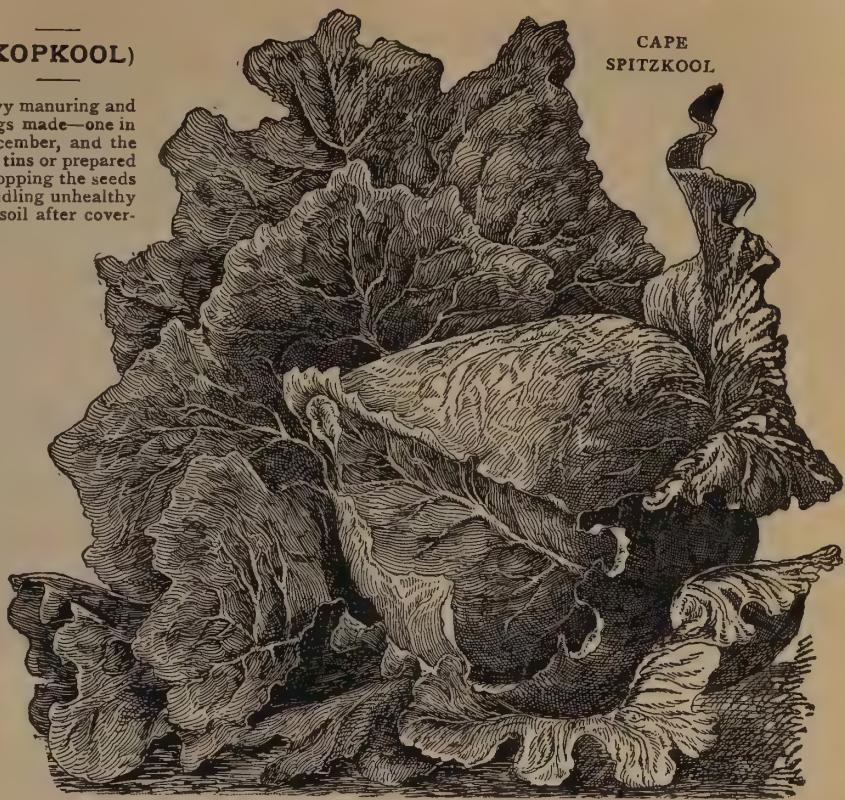
The SAVOY and RED CABBAGES are generally preferred for winter use, and their seed is therefore best sown from November to March.

Cape Spitzkool (Sugarloaf).—Stands pre-eminent as the finest Cabbage for South Africa; the conical heads, when matured, average 10 lbs. each and sometimes more. Unusually crisp and sweet and unexcelled in every way. Per pkt. 6d.

Mammoth.—Medium early; the plants are pale green in colour, and form large, round, very attractive heads. Thin ribbed, but hard and solid. If you want a big crop, grow this variety. Per pkt. 6d.

Main Crop.—A valuable early Cabbage; large round hard heads, of a light green colour, and of excellent quality; short stemmed; vigorous grower and yielder. In great demand both for home garden and market. Per pkt. 6d.

Castle.—The heads are a rich glossy green, uniform in size, sharply conical in shape and very solid. The quality is very superior, sweet, and tender. One of the best for either the market or kitchen garden, and a sure header. Per pkt. 6d.



THE PLAIN TRUTH.



Every ounce of our Cabbage Seeds is grown expressly for us under contract for seed purposes exclusively. All undersized poorly developed Cabbage Plants are destroyed, and only the finest, choicest, and most perfectly developed Cabbages are left to remain in the fields from which are selected OUR SEEDS.

YOU CAN
RELY UPON
THEM.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!



BRUNSWICK CABBAGE

CABBAGE—continued

Brunswick.—Large flat hard heads, of choice quality, short-stemmed. Well-known popular variety, and you will do well by planting it. Colour a rather dark green, holding up splendidly in transport. Per pkt. 6d.

Surehead.—Heads dark bluish green, large, broad, very solid, somewhat flattened on top and weigh from 10 to 15 lbs. each. Invaluable for the home garden and superior to all others for market use. Per pkt. 6d.

Prize Drumhead.—Sureness in heading and regularity in growth places this variety high in the list. Heads are large, hard, and heavy, and of a fine deep green colour. Quality very fine, and a good keeper. Per pkt. 6d.

Mammoth Rock Red Cabbage (ROOIKOOL)



MAMMOTH ROCK RED CABBAGE

Heads are large, hard, round, ball-shaped, very compact, and of an intense dark red colour throughout. Best variety of RED CABBAGE ever introduced; most desirable for table use, salads, and pickling. Pkt. 6d.

Chinese Cabbage (PE-TSAI)

An exceptionally fine vegetable of the Cabbage family from China, growing like a Cos Lettuce, and when the outer leaves are stripped off, shows a picture of Lettuce and Celery combined. When well grown Pe-Tsai makes a head of about 15 ins. long and 4 to 5 ins. in diameter, blanching to a beautiful white. Very palatable when boiled quickly, minced, and seasoned with butter. May also be eaten raw as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. As Pe-Tsai is a cool-weather plant, sow seed like Red Cabbage or Savoy from November to March. Pkt. 6d.

No selection of Cabbages are better than those offered by us.

You can rely upon Kirchhoff's Cabbage Seeds.

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.



Drumhead Perfection Savoy (SAVOIEKOOL)

Large solid heads of the Drumhead type, with very deep rich green colour, and uniformly beautifully curled and crumpled. As to quality, it is most excellent, crisp, delicate, tender, rich, and delicious beyond description. Per pkt. 6d.

Cape Gooseberry

Well known on account of the excellent Jam that is made from this fruit. Sow the seed in spring in a tin or bed, and when large enough transplant into the open ground about 3 or 4 ft. each way. Plants will last several years; cut out the old wood every year. Per pkt. 6d.

*Kirchhoff's
Seeds
have no equal*

Carrot (GELE WORTEL)

Carrots are not only one of the most wholesome of foods, supplying precious vitamines, but when half-grown are one of the greatest delicacies possible to place on the table. They grow best in a friable RICH AND FERTILE soil, which, however, should not be freshly manured. Seed should be sown thinly in drills about 12 to 15 inches apart; cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and *press the soil firmly on the seed*; thin out gradually to 3 to 4 inches apart. Sow from August to March. Weed timely, thin out early and liberally, and hoe often and deeply between the rows.

Owing to the unsavourable harvesting conditions all Carrot Seeds are rather irregular in germinating and below the normal standard. We advise therefore a more liberal sowing than usual.

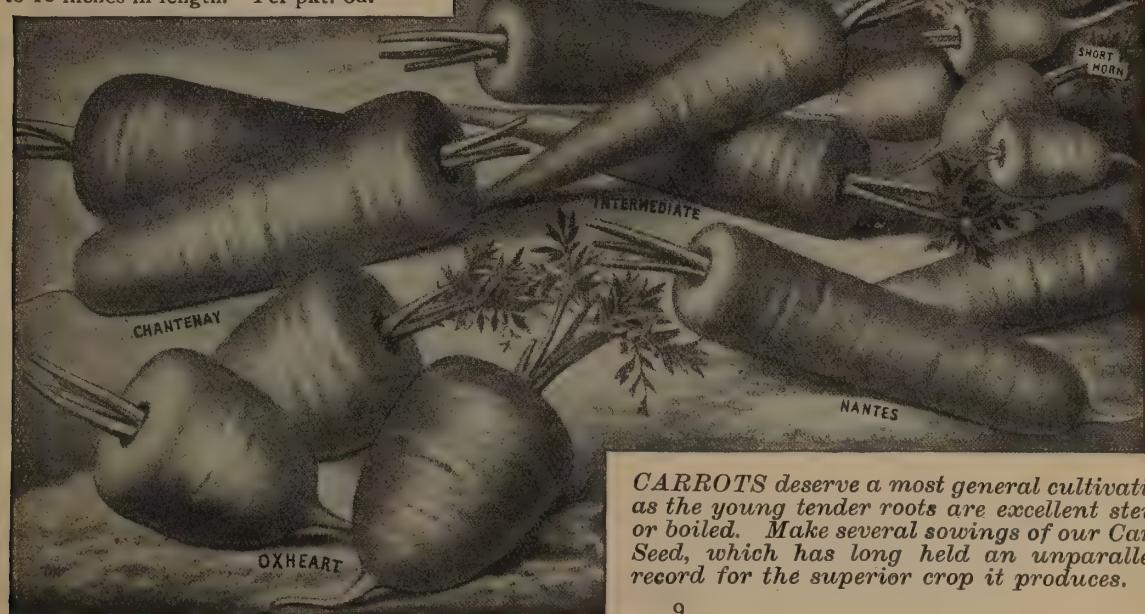
Ox Heart.—Roots are 4 ins. wide at top and taper to a 2-in. diameter at bottom. Length from 5 to 6 ins. Very free from core and of finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are of a highly coloured orange-red. Per pkt. 6d.
Chantenay.—Splendid rich orange-red; stump-rooted, 6 to 7 ins. long, broad at neck, narrowing gradually to a blunt end; fine for bunching, flesh fine-grained, splendid flavour; best Carrot grown, and very popular with market gardeners. Pkt. 6d.
Nantes.—Roots cylindrical, about 6 inches long; flesh a beautiful scarlet colour and almost coreless, sweet and tender. Excellent for the home garden. Per pkt. 6d.

Short Horn.—Very popular early table variety, stump-rooted, delicate and fine grained, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ins. long; skin orange-red. Per pkt. 6d.

Intermediate.—Very heavy yielder; valuable both for table use and for stock; well-grown roots average 8 inches long by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches in diam. at the shoulder; colour a rich orange throughout. Per pkt. 6d.

Altringham.—The roots are of large size, growing to 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diam.; smooth, fine-grained, and of a deep orange colour; splendid for stock-feeding. Per pkt. 6d.

White Belgian.—A very productive white-fleshed variety for stock-feeding, growing 12 to 16 inches in length. Per pkt. 6d.



CARROTS deserve a most general cultivation, as the young tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled. Make several sowings of our Carrot Seed, which has long held an unparalleled record for the superior crop it produces.

Cauliflower

(BLOMKOOL)

Quick growth from beginning to end is the secret of success, and rich soil and abundant moisture at all stages of development are absolutely essential. Select new ground, if possible, as Cauliflowers should never follow a Cabbage crop, nor be grown two seasons following on the same land. Sow the seed in beds from November to February in the same manner as Cabbages. Prick out early, never allowing the seedlings to become crowded or stunted. Harden off and set out plants during showery or dull weather in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and from 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. Water for a few days until established; cultivate thoroughly and often, and do not allow the young plants to become checked at any time for want of water; when heading, tie outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun.



CAULIFLOWER—EARLY ITALIAN GIANT

Late Italian Giant.—This is a fine large heavy variety that matures about a month later than our *Early Italian Giant*, and is very popular with market gardeners throughout the country. Per pkt. 6d.

MONARCH.—An exceptionally fine strain of **VERY LATE** Cauliflower, its close pure white large heads always tempting the eye and appetite. Per pkt. 6d.

The Cost of Seeds

is the smallest item of outlay in producing a crop. The digging and plowing, the raking or harrowing, planting, cultivation, and harvesting all cost more, and yet the quality of the Seeds is of greatest importance. The value of a crop is out of all proportion to the cost of the Seeds. A thoroughbred always costs more than a plug. Same is true of high-grade Seeds as compared to cheap Seeds—trash.

CAULIFLOWER SEED is probably the most important and exacting of all Vegetable Seeds. No gardener can afford to plant doubtful stock at any price. All our Cauliflower Seed is extra selected.

Chervil (KERVEL)

Sow seed from August to November in shallow drills 1 foot apart, and thin early to 8 or 10 inches apart in the row. Prefers a cool and moist situation. Leaves are used for flavouring soups and stews, and for garnishing. Cultivate and use like Parsley.

Per packet 6d.

Chicory (CICHORIE)

Sow early in spring, in good mellow soil, in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and 12 inches apart, and thin to 6 inches apart in the lines.

Large-rooted Magdeburg.—The leaves when blanched make an excellent salad. The roots are dried, roasted, and ground, and largely used for mixing with Coffee. Per pkt. 6d.

Improved Large-leaved.—Largely grown in France as a salad. Does not head, but forms a tight bunch of leaves which are of excellent quality; leaves large, broad, and undulated; roots are of no value. Per pkt. 6d.



CHICORY

YOU CAN RELY ON KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

Celery (SELDERIJ)

Sow seed from September to January about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep in tins or prepared beds; keep moist until seed germinates, usually in about a month. As soon as the plants are 3 inches high, transplant into a prepared bed, setting them 4 inches apart. Cut tops occasionally to make stocky growth. When grown 6 inches, and fine stocky plants, set in richly manured deep soil, in furrows about 3 feet apart, and about 6 to 9 inches from plant to plant. Select the best plants only for transplanting. Water if dry weather follows transplanting. During the next two months all the attention required is to keep down weeds. When quite well grown earth up a little, and continue doing so at intervals until only the tops of the leaves are visible. Never hoe or earth up when the plants are wet with dew or rain, or the stems will rust.

Mammoth White.—An easily blanched and fine-keeping tall growing showy variety. Stalks thick, broad, very large and solid, crisp, and of delicious rich flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

Mammoth Red.—Flavour exceptionally fine; very sweet and nutty, strong healthy grower. Per pkt. 6d.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery (KNOL SELDERIJ)

Sow in the same way as Celery. When plants are stocky, transplant to beds of rich deep soil, 6 inches apart in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Cultivate thoroughly, but as the roots are the edible portion it requires no earthing-up.

Giant of Prague.—Similar to a Turnip in shape, with a rich, meaty, distinct Celery flavour. Very fine for soups and stews, and most desirable when cooked and prepared as a salad. Per pkt. 6d.

CRESS (KERS)

Curled Garden.—Very quick growing, of pleasant pungent flavour; should be sown thickly in shallow drills at short intervals; keep moist. Per pkt. 6d.

When you Buy KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS

You don't indulge in a speculation; you invest in a certainty. There is no doubt about the results. You buy the Best Seeds which the world produces.



CRESS—CURLLED GARDEN



CELERY—MAMMOTH WHITE

WATER CRESS

Highly esteemed for salads and garnishing. Does well without care in mucky situations or on the edge of streams, in shallow water, ditch, pond, etc. Perfectly hardy. Pkt. 6d.

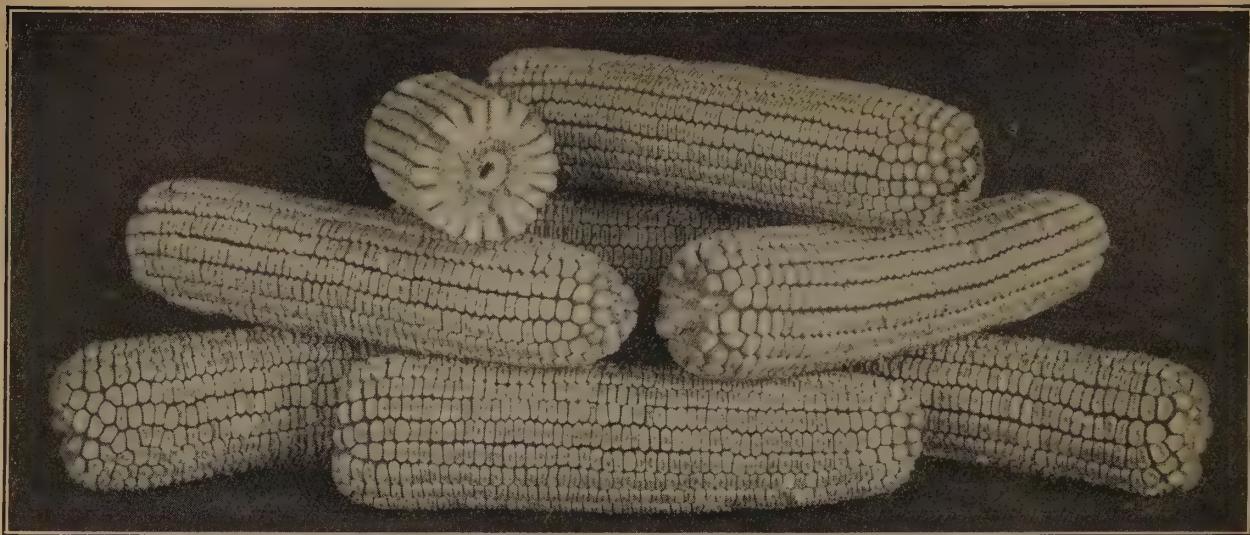
You can always be proud to say to anyone

"THIS WAS GROWN FROM KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS."

There's a mighty good reason why Kirchhoff's Seeds are the Standard of South Africa. Results from cheap seeds show poor crops, poor gardens, dull flower colours and small flowers. As it is you can plant Kirchhoff's Seeds, fresh and ready to grow, and know that with a fair season and proper cultivation you will have as fine a crop as it is possible to grow on your land. Our Garden Seeds have been bred and selected for the most delicious table vegetables; our Flower Seeds for the richest colours and largest improved blooms. It pays you well to plant Kirchhoff's Seeds.

They are not Ordinary Seeds — There's a lot of difference.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!



Sweet Corn or Sweet Mealies

(SUIKER or GROENE MIELIES)

Mealies are liable to rot if planted in cold or wet ground, and it is therefore not safe to begin planting before October. Sow seed in rows about 3 feet apart, and place 4 or 6 seeds at a distance of every foot, covering the seeds from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; after the young plants are up the two strongest of them only need remain. Sweet Corn requires fresh rich soil, and is improved by top-dressing during growth. Hoe often, water freely, and cultivate thoroughly to secure a good crop. Break off sideshoots. Successive plantings should be made every two weeks until January. About 20 pounds to the acre. —Please note that Sweet Corn is very uncertain to germinate.

Burlington Hybrid.—The best "Bread-mealie" grown, and the ideal variety for the home and market garden. Robust, early, productive, and of fine quality. Can be planted early in October. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6

Golden Bantam.—Ears are 8 rowed, 6 to 7 ins. long, just the right size for serving on the cob. Kernels are a rich golden yellow, tender and with a flavour exceptionally sweet and delicious. Early and hardy. Plant towards the middle of October. Per pkt. 6d.; lb. 2/-

Stowell's Evergreen.—The leading Sweet Corn. Ears are of large size; grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, remaining longer in the green state than any other. Do not plant before end of October. Crop failed.

If ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet
or 6d. per lb. for Postage.

Where an odd pound is ordered, gross weight (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates inside Front Cover.

A VEGETABLE .. GARDEN ..

small or large, is a profitable asset to every home, as it reduces the cost and makes for an improvement in living. Make the soil rich as possible, keep it loose and fine and free from weeds. Should the weather be too dry, or other adverse conditions for the successful germination of the seeds prevail, do not be discouraged, but sow again, and if necessary even a third time. Gather the products of your garden as soon as ready and while young and tender. Give your garden proper care and attention and the results will more than repay.

Pop Corn

PROPER SEED SELECTION

year after year makes our strains improve. We want the best grown for you.

Plant when danger of frost is over in drills about 3 feet apart. Cover the seed about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep with fine soil and thin the plants to stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. Pop Corn should not be planted close to Sweet Corn or Field Mealies, as they will mix and render both crops worthless for market.

White Rice.—Kernels long and pointed and cannot be surpassed for parching; pops best when thoroughly dried. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6

If ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet
or 6d. per lb. for Postage.

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Cucumber (KOMKOMMERS)

Cultivate in "hills," which should not be less than 4 feet apart each way. The "hills" should be dug about 2 feet in diameter and 18 inches deep. Secure some well-rotted manure, mix an equal bulk of good soil well with it, and fill up holes with this rich compost to almost level with the surface. After danger from frost is over, drop about twelve seeds in each "hill" about half-inch deep, and when plants are well started thin out, leaving only three or four of the strongest. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run; after that confine cultivation to pulling out any weeds that appear. Pick the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. Gather cucumbers by cutting, not tearing. If the season is dry water freely.

Early crops may be grown by planting the seed in August in frames or indoors upon pieces of sod (grass side down) or in paper pots, &c., as they can be readily lifted to the garden when danger of frost is over, without disturbing the young plants growing upon them.

Cool and Crisp.—Fruit very full and uniform; half-long, straight, slender; skin dark green, covered with knobs. Best for pickling or slicing; if you want to limit yourself to any one sort select this. Average size about 8 by 3 ins. Pkt. 6d.

Fordhook Famous.—Fruit long, thick, and tapering at both ends, crisp, solid, and of the most delicious flavour. Fine for large pickles or slicing; colour light green. Average size about 14 by 3½ inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Cumberland.—Flesh firm, but very crisp and tender. The young cucumbers are thickly set with small spines and possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles; colour light green. Average size 8 by 2½ inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Long Green Athens.—Unexcelled in quality and productiveness, very popular both as a slicer and for salting, fruit slender and smooth, crisp and solid. Colour dark green, distinct and desirable. Averaging 14 by 3 in. Pkt. 6d.

London Long Green.—A standard well-known table sort. Flesh white and firm and free from bitterness; colour a deep rich green. When fully ripe it is the best of any for sweet and mustard pickles. The average size is about 14 by 3 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Paris Gherkin (Cornichon).—Used exclusively for pickling; fruits 2 to 3 inches in length. Per pkt. 6d.

Perfection.—Fruit smooth, tapering at both ends; flesh crisp, solid, and with few seeds and of superb quality for slicing; in colour a dark glossy green; most popular for either table or market. Average size about 10 by 2½ in. Pkt. 6d.

EARLY FORTUNE.—For a good all-round Cucumber this distinctive variety is the finest yet introduced. The rich dark green fruits average 9 ins. in length, and are slightly tapering at both ends, measuring 2½ ins. across in the centre of the fruits, where they are thickest. The flesh is pure white, firm and crisp, with a small seed cavity. The plants grow vigorously, and the fruits are set very freely all along the vines. On account of its earliness, handsome shape, and dark glossy green colour *Early Fortune* will soon be in great demand by both home gardeners and market growers. Per pkt. 1/-; per oz. 2/6

NOVELTY



CUMBERLAND

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!



EGG PLANT—
EARLY LONG PURPLE

Kohl Rabi (KNOL KOOL or) KOOLRAAP

The Turnip-shaped bulb formed above the ground is the edible part. The flavour seems to combine that of Cabbage and Turnip. When young and tender they are fine for table use; when matured they keep splendidly and are excellent for feeding stock. Kohl Rabi may be sown like Cabbages and transplanted, or be sown direct in rows about 18 inches apart and 1-inch deep and thinned out to about 9 inches apart. Any good soil will produce a crop. Sow from September to March.

White Vienna.—Bulbs light green, flesh white and tender; you will relish having them on your table. Per pkt. 6d.

Purple Vienna.—Skin bluish purple, but flesh white and of good flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

KALE—See BORECOLE.

AN HERB PATCH is a most useful acquisition to the kitchen.



KOHL RABI—
WHITE VIENNA

Egg Plant (EI or EIER) (Bringal)

A vegetable that should be more largely grown, as it affords an excellent substitute for meat. Sow seed in September and October, in tins or boxes, about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep, and when seedlings are about 2 inches high or have formed two rough leaves prick out into tins or boxes to stand 3 inches apart. When the ground is warm and all danger from frost is past, transplant carefully into well manured soil, setting the plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way. When about 1 foot high draw the earth up to the stem. As seed germinates slowly, some bottom heat may be given, where it can be done. It is a good practice to pinch off the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom so that only 3 or 4 fruits will set.

Early Round Purple.—Fruit very large, round-oval; colour a rich glossy purple; flesh white, and for flavour it cannot be surpassed. Per pkt. 6d.

Early Long Purple.—Fruit dark purple, club-shaped, from 6 to 10 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter; firm flesh, of the very best quality. Per pkt. 6d.

Endive (ANDIJVIE)

One of the most delicious salads when blanched; if boiled, makes fine "greens." Sow a few in August and September, and for a main crop from February to April, in rows about a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and 12 inches apart. When about 3 inches high, transplant into good ground in rows about 18 inches apart and about 12 inches apart in the row. When nearly full grown and dry, gather the leaves together and tie at the top to blanch the heart. Do not tie up when the leaves are wet or they will soon rot.



ENDIVE—WHITE CURLY

Herbs (KEUKENKRUIDEN) (or KRUID SADE)

An assortment of Pot Herbs is one of the most desirable features of the home garden as they are indispensable to the cook and many kinds most useful for perfuming and medicinal purposes. Sow the seeds in autumn and spring in tins or boxes, harden off gradually, and plant out as soon as they are strong enough in rows about 12 to 24 inches apart, setting the plants about 6 to 12 inches apart in the row, according to variety. Cultivate frequently and keep free from weeds. Herbs delight in a rich mellow soil.

To PRESERVE FOR USE.—Harvest on a dry day just as plants come into full bloom, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage very fine, and put in jars or air-tight bottles. Those marked with an * are perennials.

Anise (Anis).—For garnishing, flavouring, and for cordials; the seeds have an aromatic flavour and are used in pastry

Basil (Basilicum).—Used for flavouring soups, stews, and other dishes. The flavour is similar to that of Cloves

Borage (Bergagie).—Excellent for bees; leaves used for flavouring and in salads. The sky-blue flowers are an addition to any flower garden

Caraway (Komijn).—The seeds are used for flavouring bread, pastry, cheese, sauces, etc.

***Chives (Bieslook, Uiengras, Schnittlauch).**—Hardy perennial, belonging to the Onion family and grown exclusively for their tops, which are used for giving mild onion-like flavour to soups, stews, salads, etc.

Coriander (Koriander).—Used for flavouring liqueurs, for seasoning meat, and in the manufacture of confectionery and pastry

Dill (Dille).—Used in pickling Cucumbers; for preserves, soups, sauces, and stews. Seeds strongly aromatic

***Lavender (Lavendel).**—Leaves used for seasoning and the flowers for perfume

Marjoram (Majoraan).—Aromatic and fragrant; for seasoning soups, stews, dressings, sauces, and sausages

Purslane (Postelein).—Used in salads and for pickling

***Rosemary (Rozemarijn).**—Perennial with fragrant odour and warm bitter taste. Leaves used for flavouring meats and soups

***Sage (Salie).**—Leaves used for seasoning meats and poultry stuffing. Soak seed in water for 24 hours before sowing; slow to germinate. Most popular garden herb. Cut leaves as plant blooms and dry quickly in shade

Savory (Boonenkruid).—Used for seasoning and flavouring soups, for stews, sausages, etc.

***Thyme (Thijm).**—Used for seasoning during summer and dried for winter; delicious flavouring for all stuffings. Leaves used in a tea for relieving nervous headaches

***Wormwood (Alsem).**—The dried leaves are used as a tonic, vermifuge, and dressing for fresh bruises; fine poultry tonic. Fragrant spicy odour and very bitter taste

All 6d. per pkt. each.

Lettuce (SLAAI or SALADE)

Sow from March to September for winter and spring use, in beds about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and transplant when fit into rows about 15 inches apart, allowing about 10 inches space between the plants in the row. For summer culture make the sowings from October onwards, where the plants are to remain, in rows 18 inches apart. Make soil very fine and firm and sow *thinly*, and thin the plants when in the fourth leaf to at least 12 inches apart, as Lettuce will not thrive in crowded rows. Best results are obtained in a situation where plants are in shade part of the day.

The great secret of growing fine Lettuce is rich soil, frequent hoeings, ample space for development, and a plentiful supply of water.

Crisp-headed Varieties.

New York (Neapolitan).—Superb for home garden or for market. Heads extra large, very solid, crisp but tender; outside leaves deep green, beautifully crinkled and curled; inside creamy white and deliciously sweet. Per pkt. 6d.

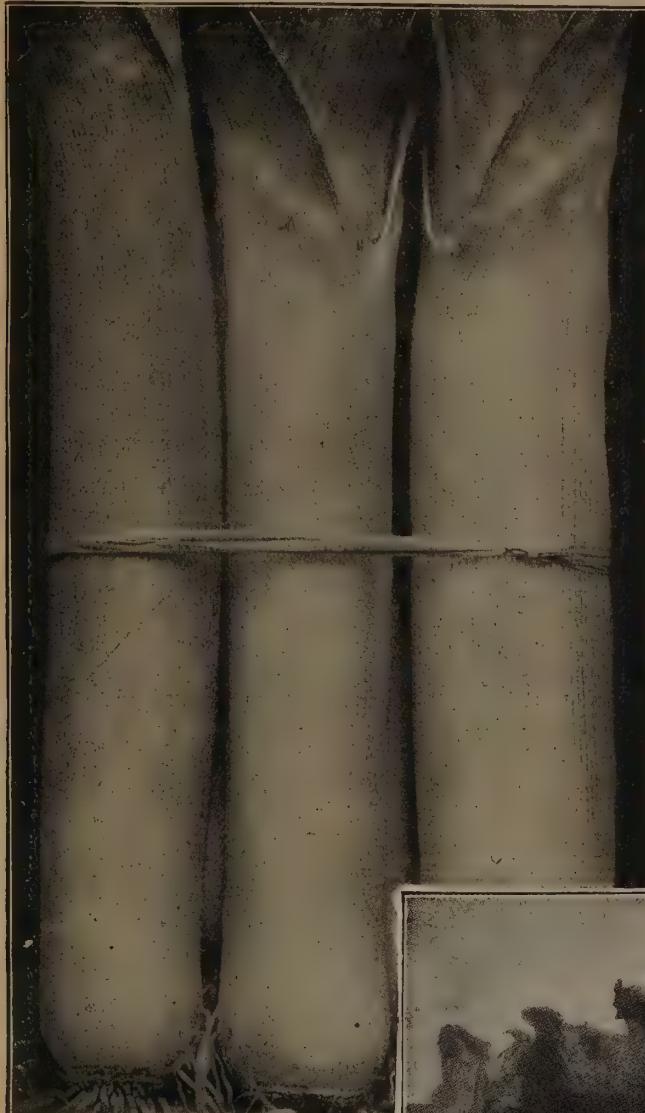
Drumhead or Malta.—Very reliable header; globe-shaped, large well-formed heads, firm and hard; outside leaves a glossy bright green and daintily curled, inside almost white; unexcelled for tenderness and crispness. Per pkt. 6d.

Iceberg.—Large solid handsome head, leaves curled at the edges, crisp, brittle, and bright green; inside crystal white. Per pkt. 6d.

Cabbage or Butterhead Varieties

Immensity.—Large firm Cabbage-headed variety of fine buttery flavour; outside leaves dull dark green, inside a bright yellow colour. Per pkt. 6d.

Mammoth Butter.—Large compact Cabbage Lettuce of excellent quality; outside leaves a fine glossy green, inside a rich golden yellow. A wonderful heat resister. Per pkt. 6d.



LEEK—ITALIAN GIANT

Leeks (PREI)

Sowings may be made from July to October, and again from January to April, in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and when seedlings are about 6 inches long set out in rows 12 inches apart and about 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Plants should be slightly trimmed before setting out. When the plants begin to get some size, the earth should be gradually drawn up around the plants in order to blanch the stems or necks, which increases the tenderness and fine flavour. The richer the soil the better the Leeks. Cultivate and water freely.

Italian Giant.—Broad vigorous dark green leaves, and large snow-white stems of fine flavour. Very hardy. Much used for soups, stews, etc., milder and more tender than the Onion. Per pkt. 6d.

It's Results That Count.
You will get these from sowing
KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS.



LETTUCE—NEW YORK

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!



MAMMOTH BUTTER (See page 15)

Lettuce. Cos or Romaine Varieties

These are of upright growth, quite distinct, and are considered by most growers to be the most refined type of Lettuce. When about a week short of maturity, it is usual to draw the outer leaves together and tie them, blanching the inner heart and greatly enhancing its noted crispness and fine flavour.

Paris White Cos.—A large strictly self-folding type with long narrow oval leaves. Crisp, juicy, and mild in flavour. Colour a light green. Per pkt. 6d.

London White Cos.—This is the most crisp and tender of all Lettuces. Outer foliage deep green; hearts immense and very solid, blanching to pure white; very tender and of delicious flavour. A salad of the very highest quality. Pkt. 6d.

Plan to have Salads or Greens for at least 1 meal each day, as this is the only remedy for a too concentrated meat diet.

A Prize for Poultry-Keepers.

NEW CHICKEN LETTUCE.

Here is a genuine Lettuce, which will yield as much or more chicken or rabbit feed as any "greens" plant. It makes a very large loose head, and then as it runs to seed throws out numerous suckers bearing large leaves, which can be pulled off each stem like a Kale. Pkt. 6d.

Mustard (MUSTERD)

Any light soil will suit; sow thickly in shallow drills 6 to 8 ins. apart, when well up thin out plants. By making several sowings a week or so apart, fresh tender leaves may be had throughout the entire season.

White London.—Leaves used for salad while young, or may be boiled like Spinach. Seed is light yellow in colour, and is used for pickling, flavouring, etc. Per pkt. 6d.

Mango Melon or Melon Peach

Makes excellent preserves and pickles. Cultivate the same as Sweet Melons, but used only for mangoes, preserving, pies, or pickling. The fruit has the size, shape, and golden-yellow colour of an orange. The flesh is snow-white. Per pkt. 6d.



MUSTARD



LONDON WHITE COS

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

THE CAPE SWEET MELON.



Sweet Melons (SPAANSPEKKE)

feet apart each way. Pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Sift over young plants when the dew is on to prevent the attack of insects. Cultivate often but not deep, and provide for an ample irrigation.

The Cape (Spaanspek).—The most popular Melon grown. Fruit is large, elongated; flesh orange-pink, rich and sugary. Ribs very distinct and netted all over. Sure to please every grower. Per pkt. 6d.

Bay View.—One of the longest and largest of the Musk Melons, with heavy netting and distinct ribs, often weighing 10 lbs. and over. Flesh thick, of rich green colour, juicy and very sweet. Average size 11 by 6 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

New Giant.—The fruits are almost round, flattened at the ends, deeply ribbed and densely netted. The flesh is remarkably thick, of a beautiful light green colour, and simply delicious. Melons frequently weigh 8 to 10 lbs. each. Average size 9 by 8 ins. Per pkt. 6d.



NEW GIANT

Sweet Melons are among the choicest of our summer table delicacies. The beautiful colour of the flesh, which varies from pale green to deep orange according to the variety, makes the *Spaanspek* appealingly attractive to the eye, while its delicious flavour—sweet, rich, and melting—is a delight to the palate. The most suitable soil for Sweet Melons is a warm sandy loam, well worked and enriched with old compost. Cultivate in same manner as Cucumber, but "hills" 5 to 6

Champion Market.

Fruits slightly oblong, evenly ribbed, moderately netted, and very productive; flesh attractively bright salmon colour; sweet and juicy. Average size 9 by 8 ins., weighing 7 to 8 lbs. each. Per pkt. 6d.

Persian Delight or Honey Dew.

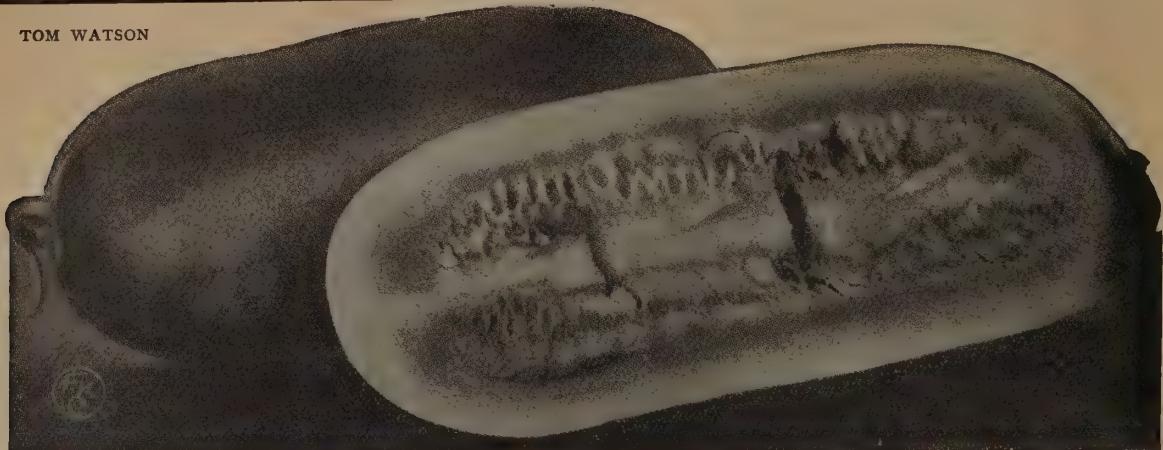
An ideal table and keeping Melon; in shape and colour almost like an ostrich egg, only much larger; flesh light green, thick, spicy, and delicious. Will keep in fine condition for weeks after being ripe. Per pkt. 6d.

Algerian Cantaloupe.

Fruits averaging 10 inches broad by 5 inches thick, with deeply marked, broad ribs, covered with irregular warts and striped with dark and pale green on a whitish ground. Flesh orange, exceedingly fine flavoured, juicy and melting. Per pkt. 6d.

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TOM WATSON



Water Melons

(WATERLEMOENE)

A well-drained loam is also well suited. Never plant Water Melons on hard poor soil. Hoe often and thoroughly, but use only hand tools in cultivation. Avoid lifting the vines; water freely. If extra large Water Melons are desired, leave but one or two on a single vine.

Dixie (Black-seeded).—Oblong in shape, skin dark green with light stripes; flesh bright red and of finest quality. Size about 16 by 12 inches. Average weight 25 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Black Diamond (Black-seeded).—Extra large thick oval Melons; skin rich dark green, almost black; flesh brilliant red and luscious. Size about 12 by 10 inches. Average weight 20 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Kleckley Sweets or Monte Cristo (White-seeded).—Sweetest of all

Water Melons; fruits oblong in form and of large size, deep green skin, and rich scarlet flesh; very thin rind, perfect in every respect. Desirable for the home garden. Size about 20 by 12 ins. Average weight 30 to 40 lbs. Pkt. 8d.

Mammoth Ironclad (White-seeded).—A popular oblong variety; skin dark green with light markings; red flesh of fine quality. Size about 20 by 12 inches. Average weight 30 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Sweet Heart or Ice Cream (Black-seeded).—No Melon can equal *Sweet Heart* in quality and productiveness. Large heavy fruits of oval form; skin pale green with distinct netted lines of a darker shade. Flesh deep red, tender and sweet. Size about 15 by 10 ins. Average weight 25 lbs. Pkt. 6d.

Mammoth Santiago (White-seeded).—Excellent large oblong Melon, rich green skin with still darker stripes; flesh dark red, sweet, luscious, and free from stringiness. Stands transport well. Size about 16 by 10 inches. Average weight 30 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Sugar Stick (Black-seeded).—Large oblong Melon of finest flavour. Skin light greyish green with narrow darker green lines. Flesh deep rich red with broad solid heart, crisp, sugary, and luscious. Size about 16 by 10 ins. Average weight 25 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Tom Watson (Brown-seeded).—An extra-long Melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality. The luscious crimson flesh is "as sweet as honey," melting, and of superb flavour. The average Melon will weigh 35 to 40 lbs. and measure about 20 inches long and about 12 inches in diameter. The skin is a glossy dark green, very tough and thin. Sells on sight in any market, and there are more *Watson* Melons grown in South Africa than all other Melons combined. Per pkt. 6d.



SWEET HEART

Mushroom Spawn

(Champignons
Broed)

Mushrooms may be grown by anyone in a cellar, shed, stable, hot-bed, under greenhouse benches, etc., as long as an even temperature of 50 to 65 degrees can be maintained. Secure some fresh horse manure, not too coarse, and also a quantity of good rich soil. To one part of soil add about an equal proportion of manure, and when thoroughly mixed form into beds 3 ft. wide and about 1 ft. deep, pounding it together as you proceed. Leave it thus for about a week, and not until the temperature of the bed has subsided to about 80 degrees will it be ready for the spawn. Make holes about 10 ins. apart and about 2 ins. deep and put in each a piece of spawn about the size of a walnut. Cover the holes and press the soil solid and smooth; over this place a few inches of straw. If the temperature is right Mushrooms will generally appear within 6 to 8 weeks. Should bed appear dry, water thoroughly, use lukewarm water only. Half-an-ounce of common salt to a gallon of water will be found very beneficial. In gathering the crop, do not cut but twist the stalks off carefully, filling up the holes carefully with soil to keep insects from the roots. The most particular point is to get the manure moist enough and yet not too moist, as most failures in Mushroom-growing arise from the manure being too dry.

9d. per brick; postage extra, 4d. p. brick.



MUSHROOM SPAWN

NASTURTIUMS or Indian Cress

Cultivated not only for ornament but its beautiful coloured flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The seed pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and preserved in vinegar make a pickle greatly esteemed. See under Flowers for different varieties of *Nasturtiums*.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

Onion

(UIE)

Onions do best in a rich loamy soil as they are rank feeders. Bone Meal is an excellent fertilizer.

Dry Onions.—These may be sown in February and March in beds or in drills 12 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and transplanted when large enough in April or May in rows about 12 to 18 inches apart, allowing about 4 to 6 inches space between the plants in the row. Raise the young plants carefully from the bed, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured.

Salad or Green Onions.—May be sown in Spring and Autumn. Sow seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep in rows about 12 inches apart. When plants are strong enough thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. After sowing Onion Seed *firm soil well*. Water when required, and use the hoe frequently to keep down weeds.

Australian Brown.—A medium-sized, smooth, slightly flattened Onion of nice appearance with a beautiful brownish-red skin. Hard, solid, crisp, finely flavoured white flesh and an excellent keeper. A grand seller in all markets. Per pkt. 6d.

Prizetaker.—Handsome globular-formed Onions, of large size, with bright yellow skin and fine mild flesh of the purest white. Its keeping quality is excellent. Per pkt. 6d.

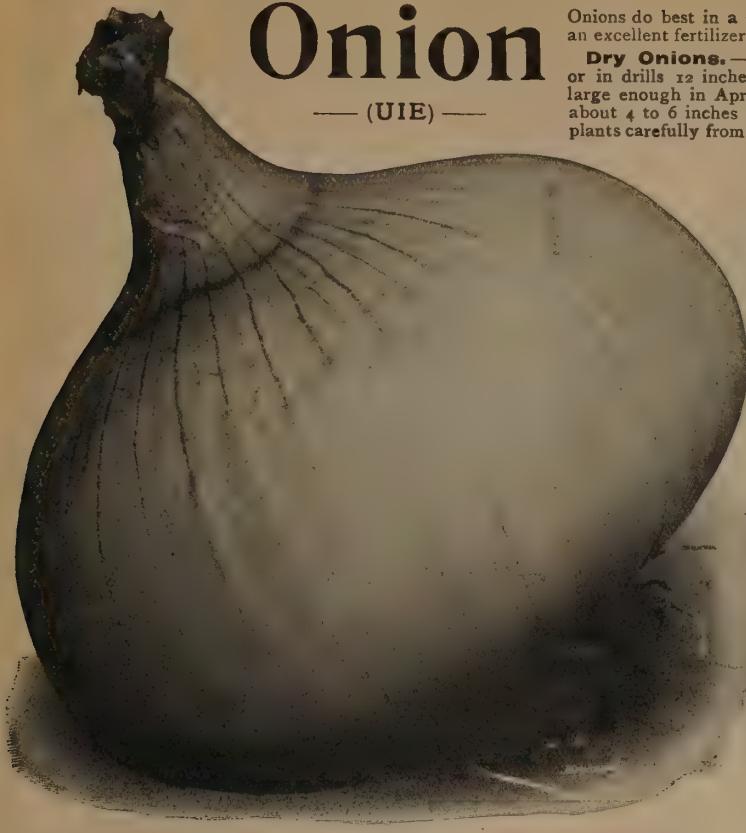
Early White Queen.—Very early medium-sized mild pure white Onion. Splendid for salads, bunching, and pickling. Per pkt. 6d.

Silver King.—Bulbs very large, flat, thick; skin thin and silvery-white; often weighing from 1 to 2 lbs. each; flesh mild and pleasant. An ideal Onion for the grower. Per pkt. 6d.

Silver Skin or Pickling.—The small round snow-white bulbs mature very early, and are just the right size for pickling. Per pkt. 6d.

Copper King.—An excellent large Red variety; flesh very solid, crisp, and of good flavour; keeps well; bulbs well flattened but quite deep. Per pkt. 6d.

Yellow Cape or Straw Coloured.—A standard Onion with many splendid qualities, grown extensively for market. It is of good size, quite thick through but flattened, has straw-coloured skin, and mild and pleasant flesh. Our seed is carefully selected Cape grown—none better. Per pkt. 6d.



The Onion . . .

is the most healthful vegetable on the list. It's a promoter of health and good physical condition. A reasonable amount of Onions eaten is worth more to you than a whole drug store full of patent medicines. You need Onions the year round. Why not grow them in sufficient quantity in your own garden?

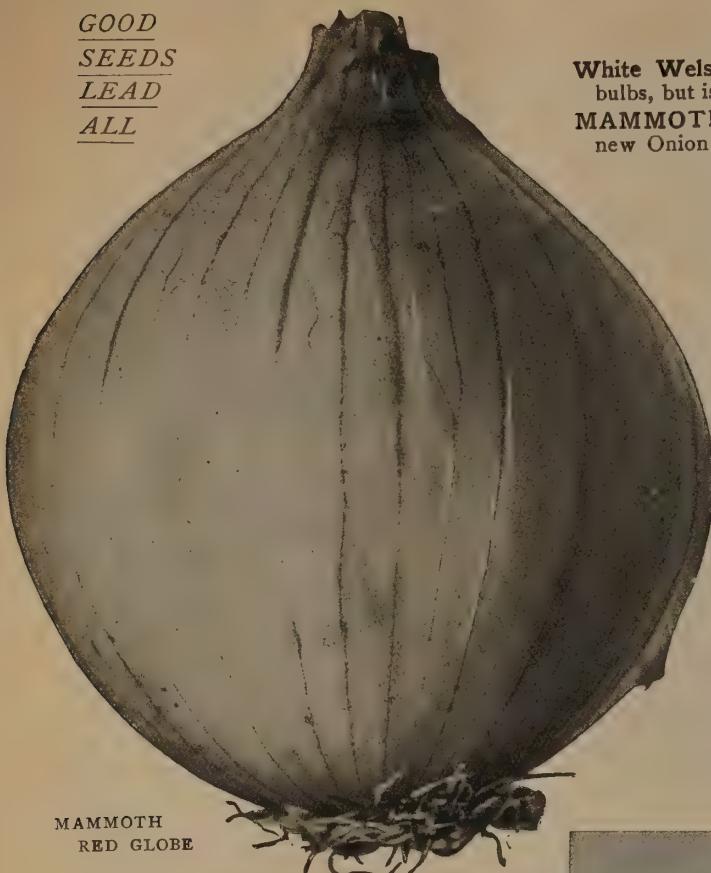
Our Onion Seed . . .

is absolutely unsurpassed. All strictly High-Grade Pedigree Seed of strong vitality.



Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!

GOOD
SEEDS
LEAD
ALL



MAMMOTH
RED GLOBE

Parsley (PIETERSELIE)

As the seed is slow in germinating (3 to 4 weeks), it is best to sow Parsley seed in tins to be transplanted. Or sow in shaded seed-beds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep in drills 1 foot apart, pressing soil down well after sowing, and when well up thin out to 6 inches apart. Keep the seed-bed moist until the seed has germinated. Soaking the seed for several hours in warm water just before sowing will help. Thrives best in deep rich soil. If the leaves start to turn brown cut off; each cutting improves the growth.

Champion Moss Curled. — Robust compact plants, the leaves of which are so crumpled and curled as to have the appearance of curled moss with a rich green colour. Many of our customers plant it as an ornamental border in the flower garden, for which it is very pretty. Always in demand for garnishing dishes, and most valuable for seasoning soups and stews, and for salads. Per pkt. 6d.

Hamburg or Turnip - Rooted. — The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small Parsnip, and is highly esteemed for flavouring soups, stews, etc. Per pkt. 6d

When you buy Kirchhoff's Seeds

✓ you don't indulge in a speculation;
✓ you invest in a certainty; there is no doubt about the results. You **✓** buy the Best Seeds which the world produces. TESTED for Germination and GUARANTEED for Purity.

Onion—continued

White Welsh. — Fine salad or bunching variety; does not form bulbs, but is the best variety for "Green" Onions. Per pkt. 6d.

MAMMOTH RED GLOBE. — This splendid new Onion compares favourably with the best of other varieties, and is one of the few vegetables that attain great size and still retain perfect quality. The large bulbs grow to a fine globular form with a very slender neck and are handsome in appearance, the skin being a bright waxy red. The flesh is very solid and fine grained, extremely mild in flavour, and very much esteemed for slicing, baking, and boiling, in fact, in whatever way it is prepared it is unsurpassed. For the market gardener it is fine, and for the home garden most valuable. Per pkt. 1/-; per oz. 2/6

NOVELTY

When to Order Your Seeds.

Now is the time to order your Seeds while you have the subject fresh on your mind. Don't put off until to-morrow. By sending order now you will have Seeds when wanted

Okra or Gombo

Used for seasoning soups and stews. As seed is liable to rot, we advise to sow thickly in well-manured ground after the nights have become quite warm and the weather is settled, in drills 1 inch deep and the rows 3 feet apart. When well up thin the plants out to 1 foot apart in the row. Make early and late sowings to secure a supply throughout the season, and gather the pods each day while still young and tender. Seed may be soaked before planting to ensure quick and even germination.

New Lady Finger. — Pods are of an intensely dark green colour, frequently 6 to 8 ins. long. Pkt. 6d.



PARSLEY—CHAMPION MOSS CURLLED

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

Peas

(ERTE)

Peas are a cool-weather crop, and succeed best in light rich soil, worked deep and thoroughly. Make trenches 3 to 6 inches deep and about 2 to 2½ feet apart, and put the peas singly 2 to 3 inches apart. Cover only with 1 or 1½ inches of soil. When the plants are 5 or 6 inches high, fill the trench level with the surface; this will secure deep rooting and prolong the bearing season. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. The best months to sow are from January to March and again in July and August, but when the ground is cold Peas sometimes are apt to rot without germinating, and should therefore not be planted until the ground begins to warm up. Many growers follow the practice of planting in a double row, with a 6 inch space between. The double row method is especially adapted for varieties that require some form of support, as a trellis can be placed between the two rows. Keep working the soil up around the stems, and all varieties will stay in bearing longer.

Daisy (2 ft.)—Pods pale green, averaging 4 to 5 inches in length and with 7 to 9 large peas of superb quality. Very productive. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Pride of the Market (2½ ft.)—First-class in every way. Pods are large, of a medium green colour, and contain 7 to 9 peas of a fine quality. Very healthy, immensely prolific, and very hardy. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Stratagem (2 ft.)—Most popular for the market or home garden. The vines are very vigorous, and are simply loaded with large dark green pods that are crowded with immense dark green peas of a rich luscious sugary flavour. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Telephone (5 ft.)—A fine tall wrinkled variety, a great cropper, bearing large well-filled pods of a light green colour. Tender, sweet, of splendid quality and flavour. Requires sticks or some other support when beginning to vine. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Prizewinner (2½ ft.)—An ideal Pea for general use; pods large, dark green, and closely packed with fine large delicious peas. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

Alderman (5 ft.)—One of the best main-crop varieties, is extremely vigorous, and producing a large crop of long dark green pods well filled with large peas of the best quality. Stake when beginning to vine. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

SUGAR PEAS—**Mammoth Luscious** (5 ft.)—Enormously productive. Pods are often 6 or 7 ins. long and 1½ inch broad, and when about half-grown are sweet and tender, extremely fleshy and unequalled for cooking, pods and all (not shelled) like French Beans; stake when they begin to vine. Per pkt. 6d.; per lb. 1/6.

IF MANURE IS
USED FOR PEAS,
let it be old and
well-rotted, or there
will be a rank
growth of the vines
with few pods.

PRIDE OF
THE MARKET

Kindly add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd lb. is ordered, gross weight (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, Florists.—Write us!



If Peas are ordered by Mail, please add 2d. per packet or 6d. per lb. for Postage to your Order.

Where an odd pound is ordered, Gross Weight only (packing included) will be sent in order to save postage. For places outside the Union, see Postal Rates inside Front Cover.



PARSNIP—GUERNSEY

Parsnip (PASTINAK or WITWORTELS)

Parsnip seed germinates slowly (3 to 5 weeks) and very poorly, and should be sown thickly in August and September and again from December to April, in deep rich mellow soil. Make the drills about 15 to 18 inches apart and 1½-inch deep, pressing soil down well after sowing. Thin out the plants to about 6 ins. apart and cultivate frequently until the leaves cover the ground; water liberally.

Guernsey.—Smooth thick roots about 12 inches long, sugary and of excellent flavour. Best variety for general use. Pkt. 6d.

Hollow Crown.—Flesh white, of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, fine flavoured. Roots 15 to 18 inches long by 3 inches in diameter at the top. Very productive. Pkt. 6d.

PEPPER. See CAPSICUM.

CONFIDENCE.—In no trade or profession is it likely that so much confidence is required as when buying Seeds. You receive a packet with a supposed variety inside, but it is months before you actually know whether you are devoting your care and attention to that particular sort you asked for. If you were not wise in the first instance in placing your order for Seeds with a firm of standing who know their business, then your time, money, and land will be wasted. You will realise your mistake too late. You cannot afford to run risks, as none but the **BEST SEEDS** are good enough for your garden.

REMEMBER.—No matter whether you buy a small or a large quantity of Seeds, **IT ALWAYS PAYS TO PLANT THE BEST SEEDS.** We have only One Grade—the best that can be grown, and you cannot buy better Seeds anywhere at any price.

Grown principally for stock-feeding, yet some are so sweet, juicy, and fine-grained that they will always be considered indispensable for the table. Pumpkins will grow almost anywhere, but rejoice in rich soil. Cultivate in the same manner as Cucumbers and Melons, but make "hills" about 8 to 10 feet apart. Sow after weather and soil get warm. Very large specimens may be had by allowing only one or two fruits to set on a vine.

Pumpkin (PAMPOENE)

Ironbark.—Hard-shelled Pumpkin of medium size; flesh light coloured and of fine quality; splendid for family and market use, and an exceptionally good keeper. Average weight 15 to 20 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Boer Pumpkin.—We do not know of any other Pumpkin that will be found more satisfactory for all purposes than this famous national variety. Keeping quality excellent, extra well flavoured, and sweet and meaty. Seed saved from picked specimens only. Average weight 10 to 12 lbs. Per pkt. 6d.

Jumbo or King of the Mammoths.—The Giant among Pumpkins, reaching 2 feet and more in diameter; fruit round and flattened, slightly ribbed, skin salmon-orange; flesh bright yellow, very thick, quality fair. Hundreds of our customers have raised specimens weighing over 100 lbs. each. Fine for exhibition. Per pkt. 6d.

Winter Luxury.—Round, about 9 to 10 inches in diameter; skin golden yellow, finely netted; flesh very rich; productive and unequalled as a winter keeper and cooking variety. Per pkt. 6d.



JUMBO PUMPKIN

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

Pumpkin—continued



VENICE MARKET

Italian Crookneck.—Fruits very large, growing from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in length, with slight neck at stem end, skin creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, and of unexcelled cooking qualities. Per pkt. 6d.

Venice Market.—Pumpkins are flat and large, often weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each. The heavily ribbed fruits are somewhat "warted" and "crowned" on the top, and vary in colour from silvery-white to glossy dark green. Flesh is bright orange, fine grained, rich and dry, and of most superior flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

THREE THINGS NECESSARY

to secure a good crop of Vegetables

PURE SEED

SUITABLE SOIL

CLEAN CULTURE.

As a rule never let the same crop or kind of Vegetables occupy the same ground or bed two years in succession.

Rhubarb (RABARBER)

Rhubarb succeeds best in well cultivated deep rich loam. Sow the seed from August to November in drills about 18 ins. apart, covering the seeds about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, and thin out plants to 6 inches apart in the drills. The roots produced from the seed will be ready to transplant to their permanent locations the following winter, each plant to have a highly manured bed about 4 to 5 feet apart each way, and set the crowns of the plants so that they are 2 inches under the surface of the soil. Choose a place where the soil will be moist at all times. When a blossom stalk appears, cut it back into the ground, as the plant must never be allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. The more manure the better stalks. Rhubarb comes only to a certain percentage true from seed, but it is cheaper and more satisfactory to grow from seed and discard untrue plants.

Victoria.—Stalks red and very thick, of rich spicy flavour; enormously productive, and giving satisfaction everywhere. No garden should be without a few plants, which are sufficient to keep the table supplied with sauces, pies, and preserves. Per pkt. 6d.

Selling Seeds is Our Business.

We think Seeds, study Seeds, talk Seeds, and know Seeds. Our Seeds are personally selected every year from the World's Best Growers, and after arrival stored in our up-to-date warehouse under the most ideal conditions. We cordially invite Farmers, Market Gardeners, and others to see and judge for themselves.



VICTORIA RHUBARB

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!

Radish (RADIJS)

To be crisp and tender, Radishes must grow quickly or they become tough and pithy. Rich light sandy soil suits them best. Sow in rows 6, 8, or 10 ins. apart and 1/2-in. deep every two or three weeks, which will keep up a supply throughout the entire season, and make sowings of short rows rather than to provide large quantities from a few sowings. Select a shady and cool place for summer sowings and a sunny spot for winter crops. Sow thinly, and firm the soil well, and if seedlings are closer than 1 inch apart thin out. Water liberally during growth.

Giant Globe.—Roots grow up to 2 inches in diameter without getting pithy or losing their fine flavour. Skin bright crimson, flesh white as snow, crisp, tender, mild, and delicate. A favourite with all growers. Per pkt. 6d.

Sparkler.—Nearly round. Colour a very deep scarlet, with a distinct white tip covering about one-third of lower part of root; crisp, juicy, and solid. The best all round variety. Pkt. 6d.

Scarlet Turnip.—Popular small round red Radish, very tender, mild, and of quick growth. Per pkt. 6d.



White Turnip.—Very early, and largely in demand for its beautiful ivory-white appearance and its clear white tender flesh. Per pkt. 6d.

French Breakfast.—A splendid half-long variety of medium size, crisp, and tender. Colour a beautiful scarlet with a white tip. One of the best and most popular Radishes grown. Per pkt. 6d.

Long Red.—Long, slender, handsome bright red Radish, grows 5 to 6 inches long; crisp and brittle, not becoming pithy for a long time. Per pkt. 6d.

Chartier.—Colour scarlet at top, shading to pink at centre, white at tip; roots 7 to 8 inches long, crisp and tender until full grown. Per pkt. 6d.

White Icicle.—Perfectly white in colour, 6 to 7 inches long, slender and tapering in shape. Very superior for the table. Per pkt. 6d.

White Delicious.—Roots are regularly top-shaped, often 2 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter and 3 to 4 inches long. Skin and flesh pure white; flesh firm, crisp, yet tender and refreshing. An excellent variety, and no garden is complete without it. Per pkt. 6d.

Paris Beauty.—A beautiful Radish of true oblong or olive shape and of a rich deep fiery scarlet colour, giving it a very attractive appearance in the market or on the table. The flesh is sparkling white, very crisp, tender, nutty, and juicy. First-class for all purposes. Per pkt. 6d.

Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a constant supply of Radishes.

Spanish Radish (Ramanas)

Cultivate same as Radishes, but thin out to stand 2 to 4 ins. apart in the rows and rows from 10 to 12 ins. apart, as they are much larger than the summer varieties.

China Rose.—Bright rose colour, cylindrical in shape; very smooth and desirable sort; flesh white, firm, and piquant. Keeps well. Per pkt. 6d.

Long Black Spanish.—Roots 6 to 8 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and nearly black in colour; flesh crisp, firm, and piquant. Pkt. 6d.

Round Black Spanish.—Roots are round, inclined to top shape, 3 to 4 ins. in diam.; skin almost black, flesh white, crisp and pungent. Pkt. 6d.

SALSIFY (HAVERWORTEL)

Sow from August to October and again in January and February in shallow drills about 1 inch deep and 12 inches apart, thinning out the young plants to 4 to 6 inches apart in the drills. The soil should be rich and well prepared. Keep free from weeds and cultivate the same as Carrot or Parsnips. Salsify is greatly improved by remaining in the ground during cold weather.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—Roots large, long, smooth, tender, well flavoured, resembling fair-sized Parsnips. Per pkt. 6d.

SCORZONERA (SCHORSENEER)

Cultivate in the same manner as Salsify. An excellent dish, but before cooking scrape the outer coarse rind off, soak the roots for an hour or two in cold water to which a little vinegar and flour is added, which will remove the bitter taste and give the roots a nice appearance.

Russian Giant.—Large black roots of rare delicacy; very much like oysters. Per pkt. 6d.



SALSIFY

SCORZONERA

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.

THEY GROW BETTER :: THEY YIELD BETTER ::

SPINACH
MONSTROUS VIROFLAY



Spinach

(SPINASIE)

No vegetable or plant makes better or more nutritious "greens" than Spinach and much more delicious than Turnip, Beet, Rape, or any other greens.

Monstrous Viroflay.—Most excellent variety for spring and winter use. Leaves dark green, large, thick, and fleshy. Sow seed from February to October at intervals in rows about 1 foot apart and about 1 inch deep and thin out for use as it grows. Firm the ground after sowing. Per pkt. 6d.

New Zealand.—Grows well during summer. Makes a low spreading plant from which delicious tender "greens" can be gathered the entire summer. Soak the seed in warm water before sowing, and sow from October to December in drills about 1 inch deep. Transplant in rows about 2 feet apart and about 18 inches apart in the rows to secure best results. Per pkt. 6d.

Spinach should be planted in very rich ground; the richer the better. Water freely.

SPINACH BEET or Swiss Chard

(SNIJBIET)

Spinach Beet is one of the great health-giving greens, and there is no more profitable vegetable for the home garden, as it will yield continuously. No matter how small the garden a place should be reserved for this vegetable. It is a Beet, producing leaves only, and grows to a height of 2 to 2½ feet. Its great merit is that it will supply "greens" throughout the entire summer when no Spinach is to be had. The pure white stems and midribs may be cooked like Asparagus and the other leafy portions used like Spinach. Sow seed from August to February in rows from 12 to 18 ins. apart and about 1 in. deep. After sowing firm the ground well. Thin out seedlings to 9 ins. apart. Cultivate the same as for the common Red Beet. The outer leaves should either be cut off close to the base of the plant or pulled off when young, as others take their places very rapidly. Pkt. 6d.



LONG WHITE BUSH



FKC

SPINACH BEET

Squash or Vegetable Marrow

(Vroege or Groen Pampoentjies)

Not only Squash but all Vine Seeds should not be sown until the weather becomes warm and settled. Plant and cultivate in the same manner as Cucumbers, Melons, Pumpkins, &c., the BUSH varieties in "hills" 4 feet apart each way and the RUNNING kinds in "hills" 6 to 8 feet apart. Hills should be thoroughly manured and place 7 or 8 seeds in each about 1 inch deep. When well grown thin out leaving finally but 2 or 3 plants to the hill.

Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of our Garden Vegetables and very superior in flavour if sliced and fried when half grown.

Bush Varieties.

Gather for use while the faded bloom yet adheres to the fruit.

Long White Bush (Veg. Marrow).—This is a widely popular English variety of fine quality. The fruits are of perfect oblong form, 10 to 15 inches in length and from 3 to 4 inches in diameter; colour a creamy white. Flesh white and very thick. Its cooking qualities are unexcelled. Per pkt. 6d.

Long Green Bush.—Fruit large, oblong-shaped, from 10 to 18 ins. long. Skin dark green at first, but as they mature become marbled with yellow and lighter green stripes. Fine grained, tender, and of excellent flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

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WHITE CUSTARD MARROW

SORREL (Zuring)

Sow the seed at any time in rich soil in drills 12 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and thin the seedlings to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. Cut out the seed stalk as soon as it appears.

Broad-leaved French.—Boiled and served like Spinach, it possesses a very fine flavour; also delicious for soups and sauces on account of its pleasant acid flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

SQUASH or Vegetable Marrow—contd.

Golden Custard Marrow.—Large scallop-shaped Squash 9 to 12 ins. in diameter, of a rich golden-yellow colour. Skin smooth, flesh thick and of fine quality. Per pkt. 6d.

White Custard Marrow.—Excellent strain, fruits 10 to 12 inches in diameter, scalloped or edged around rim, somewhat flat but very meaty; skin clear waxy-white. Splendid sort for family or market use. Pkt. 6d.

Giant Crookneck.—Fine summer Squash, large and solid. Flesh has a golden-orange colour, is dry and of most agreeable flavour. Skin is a golden yellow and thickly covered with warts. Per pkt. 6d.

Running Varieties Should be left on the vine to ripen. For winter use store in a warm dry place.

Hubbard.—Fruits olive-shaped, large, often weighing 10 lbs. each, shell is thick and tough, much warted, and when ripe dark green; flesh rich, thick, dry, and finely flavoured. Per pkt. 6d.

Delicious.—Pear-shaped fruits, averaging 5 lbs. each; skin green; flesh orange, fine grained, and of exceptional merit for table use. Pkt. 6d.

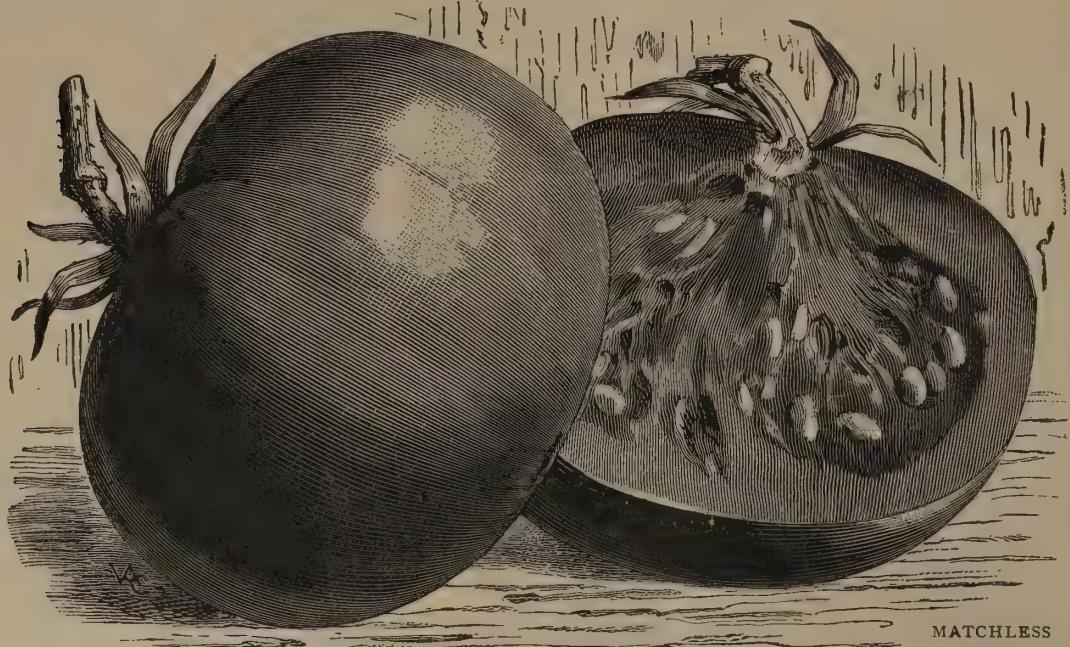
SHALLOTS (Chalotte or Salotjes)

Cultivate in the same manner as Onions. Much used in soups, salads, &c. Shallots may be readily propagated yearly by dividing and planting separately.

Per pkt. 6d.

STRAWBERRY

A fine mixture of large-fruited varieties. As Strawberry seed is slow to germinate (two or three months), and being besides very delicate, it should be sown in tins or boxes of fine light soil and barely covered. Keep shaded and fairly moist. Set out seedlings in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and 10 to 12 inches apart in the row in ground well enriched with good old stable manure. Per pkt. 1/-



MATCHLESS

Tomatoes

(TAMATIES OR LIEFDESAPPEL)

be done, we advise training the plants on poles, trellises, etc., they do better, are more easily cultivated, and continue to yield longer. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches that develop at the leaf-joints or suckers that may spring up from the base of the plant, the plants will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit, but last 2 or 3 workings should be very shallow or the crop may be badly injured. Good soil and plenty of water is needed to produce fine Tomatoes.

Earliana.—Fruits are perfectly smooth and of good marketable size, and always beautiful in appearance. Colour of skin a fine *glossy rose* tinged with purple. Almost all fruits come true globe-shaped, and are excellent for slicing, the flesh being firm, with few seeds. Pkt. 6d.

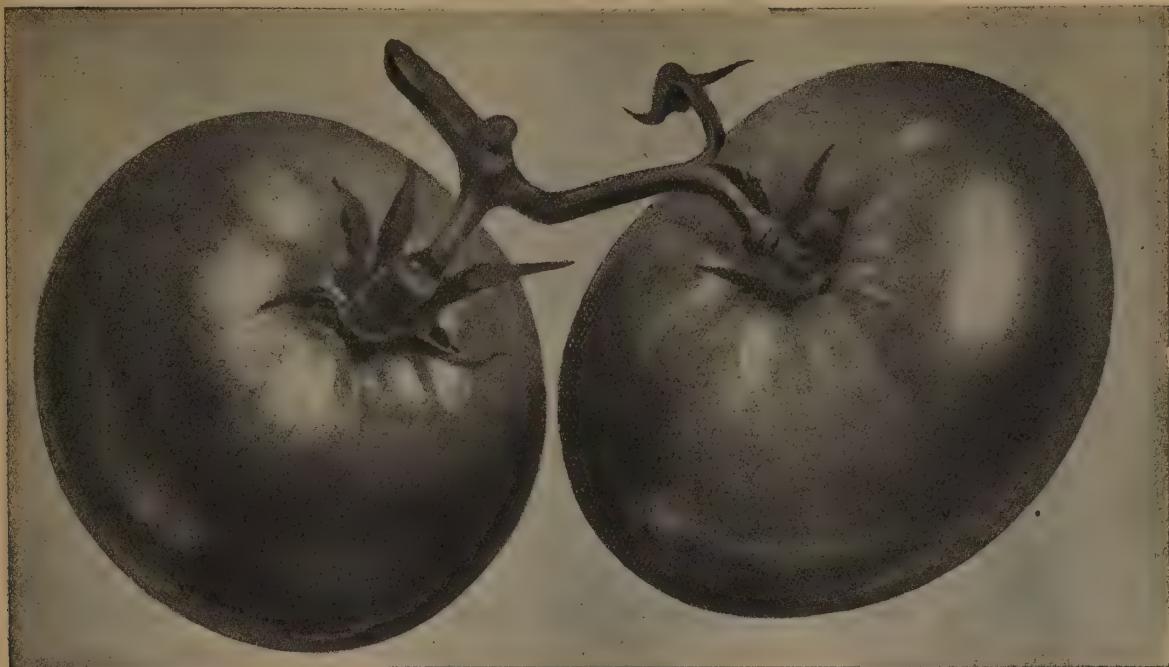
Santa Rosa.—A purple fruited sort of excellent quality. The Tomatoes are of large size, deep through; very smooth, regular, solid, and meaty. Fine for slicing or cooking. Pkt. 6d.

Best of All.—Fruits nearly round, very thick through, good size, and quite smooth; colour a bright scarlet. No cripples, no scalds, no cracked, no wrinkled, no one-sided uneven marred fruit. It is a perfect Tomato, and unsurpassed for all purposes. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S TOMATO SEEDS
have a wonderful reputation throughout South Africa for purity, trueness to type, and prolificness.

They will more than satisfy you.

Three out of every Five of South Africa's Home and Market Gardeners plant Kirchhoff's Seeds Exclusively.



BEAUTY

TOMATOES—continued

King Humbert.—Fruits of a glossy scarlet colour, plum-shaped and borne in clusters of four to six. The Tomatoes are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and as smooth and perfect as a plum. Per pkt. 6d.

Matchless.—Very large, beautiful cardinal-red fruits; smooth, solid, and meaty, with few seeds; very heavy yielder. The skin is tough, which makes it a splendid keeper. Excellent alike for table, market, or canning. Per pkt. 6d.

Beauty (The King of all Tomatoes).—The largest bright red, perfectly smooth, high-yielding, best keeping, finest flavoured Tomato. Exceedingly solid and firm-fleshed and the standard main-crop variety for all market gardeners in South Africa. Stands transport well. Our own special strain; always dependable. If in doubt what to plant, we advise *Beauty*. Per pkt. 6d.

Red Cherry.—Small round bright red fruits about the size of a large cherry, sweet flavour; fine for pickles and preserves. Per pkt. 6d.

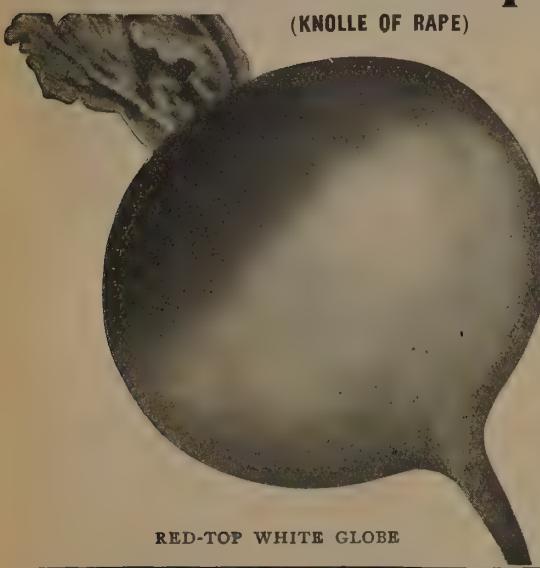
Golden Queen.—Fruit smooth, medium-sized, solid and early; colour beautiful golden yellow; delicious flavour. Its colour alone distinguishes it from any other known sort; makes a handsome rich preserve. Per pkt. 6d.

Ponderosa.—Exceptionally large in size, purple-pink in colour, solid, meaty, and of a good sub-acid flavour. Unparalleled and delicious either sliced, cooked, or canned. The fruits are oblong in form, fairly smooth, and when well grown will weigh frequently one pound or more each. Per pkt. 6d.

Bonny Best.—Medium to large sized fruits of a rich scarlet-red. Productive and hardy; round, smooth, and firm. Excellent quality and one of the first to ripen. A good variety for the market or home garden. Per pkt. 6d.

Garden Turnip

(KNOLLE OF RAPE)



RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE

Sow thinly in drills, 12 to 18 inches apart and about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep. Thin early 4 to 6 inches apart, as any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavoured roots. A light sandy soil well enriched from a previous crop is best adapted for their growth, as fresh manure makes spotted Turnips inferior in quality and with a rank flavour. For early crop sow in August and September; for medium in January and February; and for winter use in March and April. Turnips are easy to grow, and pull them while they are tender and sweet.

Snowball.—Extra early, perfectly round, pure white Turnip; very clean, smooth, and handsome. Flesh solid, snowy-white, tender, and most delicate in flavour. Per pkt. 6d.

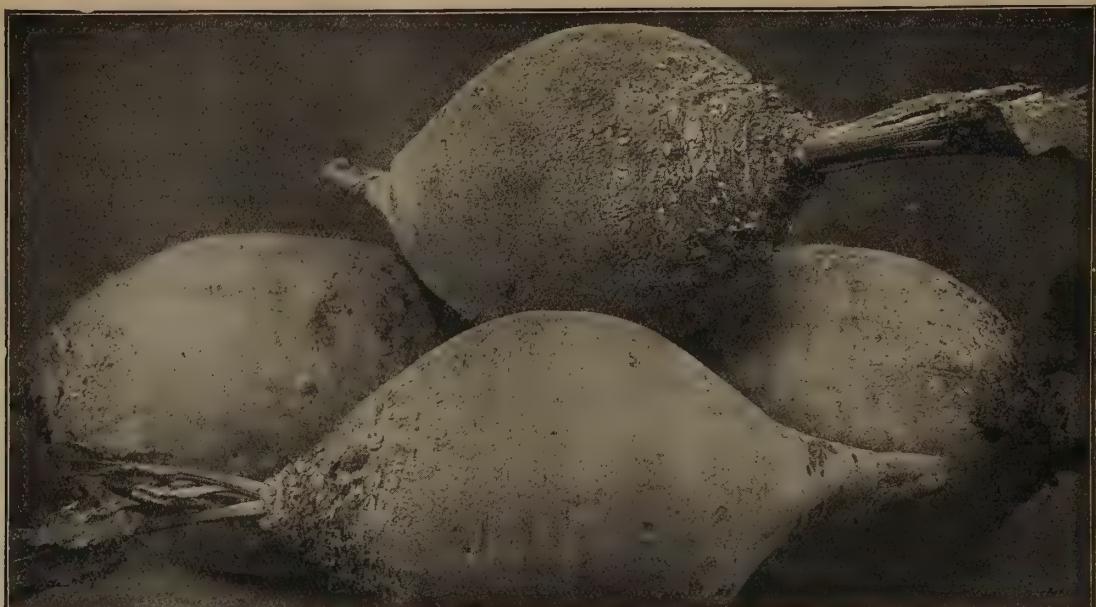
Red-Top White Globe.—A large handsome globe-shaped variety. The upper portion is of rich purplish red, and the lower half creamy white. Flesh pure white, firm, fine grained, sweet, and tender; unsurpassed for home or market. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Ball.—A beautiful bright yellow Turnip of medium size, hardy and good keeper, largely planted because of its delicious quality, which justly earns it the name "Orange Jelly." Pkt. 6d.

"HEAVY CROPPING" SWEDE TURNIP (Kohlruaben)—Produces large smooth globe-shaped roots of rich yellow colouring. The finely grained yellow flesh is of most pleasing appearance, tender, sweet, and exceptionally free from hard stringy nature. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS have been for more than Thirty Years a Standard among the Best Gardeners of the Union for both Purity and Excellence. You can rely on Kirchhoff's Seeds.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Write us!



SWedes

Farm, Field, and Forage Seeds



Not HOW CHEAP but HOW GOOD is the
Motto of our Farm Seed transactions.

As Prices of Agricultural Seeds fluctuate considerably throughout the year, will you please mail us a list of your actual requirements. We shall be pleased to submit samples and are prepared to make special low prices on large lots.

LUCERNE.—The Clover that stays and stays and grows and grows; excellent for cattle, horses, sheep, ostriches, &c. There isn't any question but that Lucerne is the greatest forage crop grown, and any farm that can produce it—and the farm that cannot is rare—is not realising its full possibilities without this splendid crop. A fair average seeding broadcast is from 20 to 25 lb.; in drills, 12 to 18 ins. apart from 8 to 10 lb. per acre. Land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled; seed may be sown in autumn and spring. Lucerne does best in deep fertile well-drained soil, rich in lime and reasonably free from weeds. Cut only when coming into bloom.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE.—Greatly relished by hogs, cattle, and sheep, and will give 2 or 3 feedings during the summer and autumn. Sow in spring in drills 28 inches apart, at the rate of 4 lbs. per acre, and cultivate.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—Excellent for Poultry, and when ground is profitably fed to hogs and other stock. Buckwheat is a useful crop, as owing to its quick rank growth it helps to clean land of weeds. Ploughed in at the end of season, it makes a splendid green manure, and in addition a first-class honey plant. Sow broadcast at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Most valuable for pasturing sheep, cattle and pigs; can also be cut and fed when required. Excellent food for chickens. Makes splendid green manure when ploughed under, cleanses the soil of weeds, and adds nitrogen to the soil. Sow in drills 3 to 4 lbs. about 15 ins. apart, or broadcast at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, covering by a light harrowing. Cattle and sheep are apt to bloat if leaves are wet or they are turned in hungry and allowed to fill themselves; when on Rape they should at all times have access to salt.

MARROW KALE (Chou Moellier).—Unsurpassed as a milk producer. As the plants grow the leaves should be cut off (not pulled) once a fortnight. When leaf supply is exhausted, the stem can be chaffed up with the remaining top leaves as they are sweet and juicy. There is absolutely no waste with this plant. Sow in autumn and spring in drills 2 feet apart and thin out, allowing about 12 inches between each plant. 2 lbs. per acre.



CATTLE TURNIP, PURPLE-TOP
MAMMOTH

DON'T USE
ANY
BUT THE
BEST SEEDS
and you have
the secret of
success.

THEY GROW BETTER :: THEY YIELD BETTER ::

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER (Mammoth).—Immense yielder—100 bushels of seed to the acre has been grown at less expense than Mealies. Very highly recommended for poultry. Best egg producing food known. Largely grown for oil. After being crushed the residue or oil-cake makes a valuable fodder for cattle and pigs. Sow seed in the spring, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. In small gardens the heavy erect-growing stalks may be utilised to support Pole Beans.

MEALIES.—Samples and special quotations will be sent on request.

TEFF.—Just as Lucerne is King of the Clovers, so Teff stands predominant among all Grasses. In fact Teff is now the only variety of Summer Grass which is grown all over South Africa with the greatest success. Teff can either be pastured or cut and made into hay, and either form is extremely palatable and readily eaten by all stock. Sow in spring when all fear of frost is over. Two and very often three cuttings can be obtained in a favourable season. Sow 6 lbs. per acre.

SUDAN GRASS.—This forage crop is of immense value, being thoroughly drought-resistant and yielding more heavily than Millet. Sudan Grass can be pastured or cut and made into hay, the quality of which is unequalled, or it can be used for ensilage. It is strictly an annual, growing from 5 to 9 feet, and stools freely when given plenty of room. When drilled in rows, 1½ to 2 feet apart, 4 to 6 lbs. are required, and 16 to 24 lbs. when sown broadcast. Sow in spring. Two or three fine crops of hay can be cut in one season. Sow in spring after ground has thoroughly warmed up.

PASPALUM dilatatum (Golden Crown Grass).—Good drought-resister; when established is not affected by frost. Yields enormous quantities of fodder liked by stock. Stands close grazing well. Best time to sow is spring, 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

MANNA (Boer).—The well-known annual hay and fodder crop will grow anywhere.
10 lbs. per acre. Relished by all stock.

CARROTS.—For varieties see VEGETABLE SEEDS. Too much cannot be said in

praise of the Carrot, as they make a most wholesome change of feed for your cattle when given in connection with grain or dry fodder. In drills, 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

CHICORY.—See VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In drills, 4 to 6 lbs. per acre.

SWedes.—Excellent crop for cattle feeding; yields are heavy and feeding value high. Thrive best on soils suitable for wheat or bean cultivation. Plough, harrow, roll, and drain well. Sow from January to March in drills 3 ft. apart, and thin out the plants to 18 ins. 3 to 4 lbs. will sow an acre.

Champion Purple-Top.—Handsome tankard-shape, large size, keeps well.

Monarch or Elephant.—Large oval-shaped roots. Skin dark red above ground and yellow below. Flesh rich yellow, fine grained, best quality.

MANGEL WURZEL.—Mangel Wurzels have attracted much attention in recent years, and farmers are seemingly convinced of their wonderful results for feeding stock, as is evidenced by the rapid increase in the acreage devoted to this crop during the past few years. All are immense yielders under good cultivation and make an agreeable change of food for any animal kept on dry forage in winter. Sow from October to January in rows 2½-3 ft. apart, dropping from 6 to 10 seeds to the foot. Cover seed about 1 inch, making ground firm over seed. When about 3 to 4 ins. high, thin to 8 to 10 ins. apart; about 10 lbs. will sow an acre.

Mammoth Long Red.—Heavy cropper, roots long, thick, very regular and clean; quality superior and very nutritious; extensively grown.

Eckendorf Giant.—Large cylindrical yellow roots; much liked by cattle and sheep. Flesh firm and sweet, and of high feeding value.

Half-Sugar Mangel.—Combines best qualities of Sugar Beet and Mangels and supplies a food of very high nutritive value, being very solid and rich in saccharine. Roots white at the bottom, green at top.

CATTLE TURNIPS.—Excellent for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. Pulled and stored, the roots, which possess good keeping qualities, can be used during winter when other forages are scarce. Cultivate same as Swedes.

Purple-Top Mammoth.—Popular standard for stock feeding. Hardy, productive, and a good keeper.

Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen.—

Distinct variety of finest feeding quality; very solid; capital keeper.

SUGAR BEET.—Should have most extensive cultivation on account of its splendid value for sugar-making. Excellent also for feeding cows, as the large amount of sugar improves wonderfully the quantity and quality of the milk. They require the same culture as Mangel Wurzels, but should be thinned out so as to stand from 6 to 8 inches apart. Discontinue cultivation after formation of roots has commenced. Root is conical, straight and even, large at top and rapidly tapering.

TOBACCO SEEDS.—Sow in seed beds in July and August in a sheltered position to have plants ready for transplanting during September and October. Two ounces of seed will produce sufficient plants for an acre. Varieties available are—

Havana.—Used for cigar purposes; large long leaf of fine quality. Pkt. 6d.; oz. 3/-

Gold Leaf.—A bright sort for wrappers, cutters, and fillers. Pkt. 6d.; per oz. 3/-

Virginia.—Large broad leaves; makes a fine smoker. Per pkt. 6d.; per oz. 3/-

Turkish.—A high-flavoured Cigarette variety. Per pkt. 6d.; per oz. 3/-

Magaliesberg.—The best Transvaal Pipe Tobacco. Per pkt. 6d.; per oz. 2/6

Every Poultryman should grow either Mangels or Sugar Beets; they supply green food of the highest quality during winter. The birds will keep themselves in health by pecking at the roots if a few are put in the runs. Both are nutritious and laxative.

Mangels are of especial value to Dairymen. The roots are juicy, sweet, and nutritive, act as a mild laxative and keep the cattle in good health, thus tending to produce flesh and increase the flow of milk.

MAMMOTH
LONG RED
MANGEL



Kirchhoff's Tree Seeds.

The following is a select list of the principal varieties suitable for South Africa. All Tree Seeds mailed free on receipt of price quoted. The varieties marked with an * are mostly in demand.

ACACIA dealbata (*Silver Wattle*).—The timber is very tough, and much used by coopers, etc., bark valuable for tanning; 40 to 50 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

ACACIA decurrens (*Green Wattle*).—A medium-sized tree; its wood is used for staves, turner's wood handle, fuel, and many other purposes; bark valuable for tanning; 40 to 50 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

ACACIA melanoxylon (*Black Wood*).—Most valuable wood for furniture, boat-building, casks, and other purposes. A grand avenue tree; 50 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

***ACACIA mollissima** (*Black Wattle*).—Thousands of acres of land are annually planted with this tree; the wood is used for staves, pick-handles, etc., also serving as an excellent fuel. Bark highly valuable for tanning; 40 to 50 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

All the Seeds of Acacias have a very hard outer covering. To facilitate and hasten germination, place the seed in a bowl or basin, cover with boiling water, and allow to stand for 24 hours; then plant immediately.

***CUPRESSUS macrocarpa** (*Cypress*).—Everybody's hedge plant, of vigorous growth and having bright green foliage; bears clipping remarkably well. Seed generally germinates in 4 to 6 weeks; 70 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

CUPRESSUS sempervirens pyramidalis (*Italian Cypress*).—Tall, tapering, conical; famous for the durability of its timber; 70 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

***PINUS insignis**.—Undoubtedly the most popular Pine. It is perfectly hardy, of very rapid growth, doing well everywhere. Wood useful for fruit and packing cases, flooring boards, etc.; 70 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

PINUS pinaster (*The Cluster Pine*).—Very fast-growing timber tree, yields largely the French turpentine; 40 to 60 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

***EUCALYPTUS amygdalina** (*Peppermint Gum*).—Quick grower and very hardy. The wood is well adapted for shingles, rails, planking, etc. 150 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS citriodora (*Lemon-scented Gum*).—A handsome slender tree with smooth white bark, supplying a useful timber. Its leaves yield a large supply of volatile oil of excellent lemon-like fragrance; 50 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS corynocalyx (*Sugar Gum*).—The wood is remarkably heavy, very dense, hard and strong; in great request as fence posts, railway sleepers, staves, and felloes; 80 to 100 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS diversicolor (*Karri Gum*).—Very hardy and a comparatively quick grower. The timber, which is of straight grain and tough, is much used for buildings, shafts, spokes, fence rails, mining work, etc.; 150 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS ficifolia (*Crimson-flowered Gum*).—A slow-growing variety, attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet, producing magnificent trusses of bright scarlet flowers. Splendid for the shrubbery. Per pkt. 2/-

***EUCALYPTUS globulus** (*Blue Gum*).—A quick grower, and one of the most useful of all Gums. Wood extensively used in the construction of wooden buildings, fencing, telegraph poles, railway sleepers, etc.; 150 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS longifolia (*Woolly Butt*).—Grows to a great height. There is not a tree grown that produces more useful timber. Stands well in any situation; 100 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS maculata (*Spotted Gum*).—Stems straight up to 70 or 80 feet without branching; diameter 5 to 6 feet. Timber used for shipbuilding, railway sleepers, wheelwright's and cooper's work; 120 to 150 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS marginata (*Yarrah Gum*).—Famed for its indestructible wood, and known as the Mahogany Tree. Invaluable for heavy structure, such as piles for jetties, bridges, railway sleepers, etc.; 150 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS resinifera (*Red Mahogany*).—A superior timber tree of large size. Wood much prized for its strength and durability; 100 to 150 ft. Pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS robusta (*Swamp Mahogany*).—A good timber for house carpentry, joists, shipbuilding, etc.; good for fuel; succeeds well in low damp ground. Per pkt. 1/-

***EUCALYPTUS rostrata** (*Red Gum*).—Very hardy. The timber is heavy, hard, strong, and durable; largely used for railway sleepers, blocks in street paving, posts, shipbuilding, etc.; 80 to 100 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS saligna (*Weeping Gum*).—Timber of excellent quality, largely used for bridge-making, house-building, railway sleepers, and telegraph poles; 80 to 100 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

EUCALYPTUS siderophloia (*Red Ironbark*).—Most valuable wood for piles, girders, telegraph posts, fencing of all kinds, shingles, and for every purpose in which strength and durability are required. Superior as fuel for steam engines; 80 to 120 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

***EUCALYPTUS viminalis** (*Manna Gum*).—A large tree. The wood is light coloured, clear, and frequently employed for shingles, fence rails, and ordinary building purposes; 150 to 200 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

CASUARINA tenuissima (*Beefwood Tree*).—Peculiar looking trees with grayish pendulous branchlets. Invaluable for their rapidity of growth; yielding strong, durable, and handsome timber; useful for veneers and cabinet-work. One of the best for fuel; 60 to 80 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

GREVILLEA robusta (*Silver Oak*).—Largely planted for the sake of its rapid growth, elegant fern-like foliage, and beautiful orange flowers. Fine for parks, avenues, etc.; 40 to 50 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

SCHINUS molle (*Pepper Tree*).—A well-known hardy shade tree of graceful habit, and not affected by heat or cold. The leaves have a strong aromatic scent. Suitable for avenues or windbreaks; 20 to 30 ft. Per pkt. 1/-

Most of the Gum and Coniferæ Seeds are of slow germination and are best sown in tins or boxes. After sowing thickly, the seed should be pressed lightly into the soil by means of a flat board, and thereafter it should be covered to a depth of about twice its thickness with fine clear sand. After covering the seeds should be watered through a fine rose, and shading should be placed over the tins. The shading may consist of old sacks, matting, or other covering, and should remain on till some time after germination takes place. Great care must be taken never to let seed tins become dry, they must be kept damp but never wet. Watering once or twice a day will usually be found sufficient. Shading on seedlings should be gradually reduced till they can stand in the open; this will harden them off, when they can be put in permanent positions.

Special Quotations on Larger Quantities are gladly given to Corporations, Merchants, Market Gardeners, and Florists—Write us!



Kirchhoff's Flower Seeds

In the following pages we offer a carefully chosen list of **FLOWER SEEDS** in which no want of the flower garden has been neglected, the numerous varieties insuring a wide range of colour, form, height, habit, and season, thus permitting selection for any and every ornamental purpose. Our stock of Flower Seeds is of the highest possible quality, and only varieties really desirable and adapted to planting in South Africa are here catalogued.

All Flowers raised from Seed are known as

HARDY ANNUALS.—They are those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth, as every stage of their development may be passed in the open ground. They are the most easily cultivated of all plants. For succession sow from August to November for Summer display; December and January for Autumn blooming; and February and March for Spring flowering. Seeds of this class may be sown where they are to grow, but as a rule it is preferable to transplant; you will get stronger plants and save time. During dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS should be started early in Spring in the house or sown in tins or boxes under protection and transplanted to the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past.

BIENNIALS grow from seed one season, bloom and die the next, though a great many in our climate will bloom the first season. If seeds of this kind are sown in tins or boxes in Autumn and protected during Winter they will make strong plants by Spring and come into bloom quite early. Or seeds may be sown in the open ground in Autumn and at the beginning of Winter covered with straw or other litter as protection against frost. In spring remove this covering and loosen the surface around them. When large enough transplant where they are to remain.

PERENNIALS are herbaceous plants which die down during the Winter, but spring up and produce new stems annually. Treat the same as Biennials. Many bloom the first year in our climate if sown early. In general, **Perennial seeds are poor germinators** as compared with Annuals. Some of them germinate **slowly and irregularly**, often taking many months before sprouting.

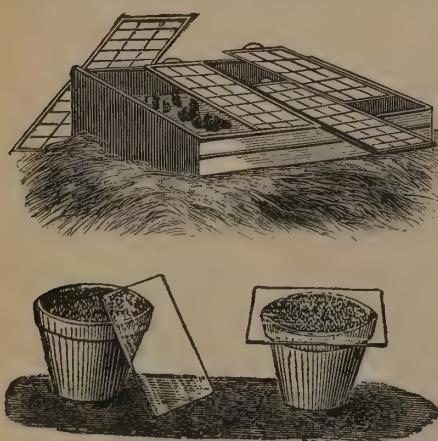
GREENHOUSE PLANTS should be sown in tins or boxes under glass and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

BRIEF HINTS ON SOWING AND CULTIVATION.

One of the first considerations in the culture of flowers is the condition of the soil, to which sufficient attention is rarely paid. To obtain perfection the soil should be rich and well worked and the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Most flower seeds are best sown in tins or boxes, and the most suitable soil is a very fine rich sandy loam. A common mistake in sowing flower seeds is covering too deeply. As a general rule cover seeds **not more than two or three times their own diameter**, and for very fine seeds like Portulaca, Petunias, &c., a slight **sprinkling of soil** is quite sufficient. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. For larger seeds the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seeds; for instance, those the size of Mignonette, Carnations, Pansies, etc., about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; those the size of Balsams, Zinnias, etc., about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; and those the size of Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas, etc., about 1 inch deep. Get a piece of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about two feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted and scatter the seed along this, evenly and thinly, allowing sufficient for loss. Cover the seeds, turn your lath flatwise, and press the soil down firmly. The soil should not be allowed to become quite dry after the seeds are sown. Therefore if rain does not fall in the case of flower seeds which are sown in the open ground, watering must be practised. When watering the seeds sown in tins or boxes, water carefully through a fine sprayer, and never allow the water to gather on the surface soil, or the soil may get caked, and seedlings will have difficulty in getting through. Success is more certain if a pane of glass, some matting, sacks, or other covering is placed over the tins or boxes till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. As to seeds sown in the open ground, a slight mulching of well-decayed stable manure, rubbed up fine with some fine soil and scattered over the surface, will be found invaluable for shade, in preventing evaporation and the caking of the soil, and in hastening the germination of the seed. Straw matting, bags, canvas, or even a covering of grass or hay over the seed beds are also most beneficial to keep the ground moist and in proper condition.

After seedlings have appeared give a light sprinkling over them, and use a can with a fine rose. Allow the water to penetrate the soil before adding more. As soon as it has soaked well in, renew sprinkling until satisfied that the water has thoroughly soaked through. When the little plants have produced three or four leaves they should be gone over carefully and thinned out, leaving the individual plants which are to be transplanted an inch or two apart. Most young seedlings should also be protected from bright sunshine by a slight shading until they can form strong roots and establish themselves. Accustom the plants gradually to both air and light, and aim to have thrifty stocky plants at the right time for setting out. Transplant as soon as the soil is warm enough and choose a dull day if possible. Lift plants carefully, retaining as much soil to the roots as possible. Water the seedlings and also the ground they are to be transplanted to previously, so that soil conditions are nearly equal. Firm the soil well around the newly set plants and water again. Shade from the strong sun the first day or two after transplanting, or until well established. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants may receive the full benefit of the waterings, rains, and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

It is a good plan to sow only part of a packet of seed at once, and then in a week or ten days the remainder. A common and injurious fault is either to sow too thickly or to thin the plants insufficiently, as when overcrowded they can neither develop to perfection nor flower finely. Thinning respectively, transplanting should commence as soon as the plants can be fairly laid hold of, and continued until each plant has sufficient space for full development. The final distances (thinned out or transplanted) should not be less than the following:—**Dwarf varieties, 4 to 6 inches; semi-dwarf varieties, 8 to 12 inches; tallest, 18 to 30 inches from plant to plant.** Any neglect in this particular is fatal to the production of fine flowers, a little extra trouble in thinning being amply repaid by the greater profusion and lengthened duration of the blossoms.



Do not sow too deep! Keep seed bed shaded and moist! Thin out timely and liberally! Never work among flowers or vegetables when they are wet except when transplanting seedlings. An occasional watering with liquid manure will tend to prolong the flowering period and increase the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Where the soil is poor, liquid manure watering is indispensable.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS employed in this List.

H.A.—Represents Hardy Annual.
H.H.A.—Represents Half-hardy Annual.
G.P.—Represents Greenhouse Plants.

B.—Represents Biennial.
P.—Represents Perennial.
A.—Sow in the Autumn.

S.—Sow in the Spring.
A.S.—Sow in either the Autumn or Spring.

:: :: ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT POST PAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE :: ::
Our Packets contain Good Seeds and plenty of them and are selected with an idea of superiority of strain.

H.P. ABUTILON

(*Chinese Bellflower or Flowering Maple*).

Rapidly growing shrubs, bearing a rich profusion of lovely drooping large bell-shaped flowers on slender stems. Leaves ornamental and often beautifully variegated. Of easy culture; most desirable for house or garden. 4 to 6 ft. S. **Giant Hybrids.** Pkt. 1/-

H.A. ACROCLINEUM Roseum

(Dutch—Rozeroode Immortelle)

Pretty everlasting, with graceful daisy-like bright rose-coloured flowers with yellow centre. When cut in the bud state can be dried and used for winter bouquets. 1½ ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. ADONIS Æstivalis (*Flos Adonis*)

Showy brilliant scarlet flowers; foliage finely cut and very pretty. 1 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. AGERATUM

Useful for beds and borders on account of their supplying the serious lack of blue shades among bedding plants, and most valuable for pot culture, baskets, and vases. Easily raised from seed, which may be sown in tins and transplanted or be sown direct in the open ground. A.S.

Blue Perfection.—Beautiful soft lavender blue, of free branching habit, and valuable for cut flowers and florist's work, 18 to 20 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Imperial Dwarf Blue.—Excellent for edgings, bearing in profusion clusters of feathery lovely azure blue flowers, 9 inches high. Per pkt. 6d.

Imperial Dwarf White.—Pure white, growing about 10 ins. high; makes a fine bed or border. Per pkt. 6d.

Little Blue Star.—Bushes about 8 inches high, blooming profusely; the colour is a bright blue with white centre. Per pkt. 6d.



ABUTILON



AGERATUM—BLUE PERFECTION

BELLA DONNA 

—A beautiful new variety of compact even growth, rarely exceeding 8 inches in height, densely covered with large dark blue flowers. The finest variety of its class for bedding and edging, being literally a sheet of bloom from early summer till frost. Per pkt. 1/-

**H.A.
AGROSTEMMA
Cæli Rosa**

(*Rose of Heaven*)

Superb free-flowering hardy annual, suitable for borders or for planting in groups. The flowers are rose-coloured and fine for cutting. 1½ ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. ALYSSUM (Sweet)

(Dutch—ZEECHILDZAAT)

Suitable for borders, hanging baskets, and for rockwork. Sow where they are to remain and thin the young plants to stand 4 inches apart. When out of bloom cut back for a second crop of flowers. A.S.

Maritimum Benthami.—Of trailing habit; small white honey-scented flowers, coming into bloom when only a couple of inches high. Valuable for cutting and the best for broad edges: 1 ft. Pkt. 6d.

Little Gem.—A perfect carpet of snow throughout the season, and only 4 to 5 inches high. Flowers pure white, flowering profusely. Undoubtedly the best white-flowering edging plant in the list. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. AMARANTHUS (Dutch—AMARANT)

Ornamental foliage and flowering plants, desirable for backgrounds or massing. Seed is very fine but grows readily if kept moist. Do not cover over $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. The plants thrive best in rather poor soil, and sufficient room should be given them to develop their full beauty. S.

Caudatus (Love-lies-Bleeding).—Curious long drooping spikes of blood-red flowers. Very effective for Autumn decoration. 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat).—Inner foliage is of blackest bronze, tipped with green, while outer foliage is bright scarlet and gold; fine for bedding. 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. ANCHUSA Capensis

Easily grown from seed. The flowers resemble a large Forget-me-not, but are larger and nicer in every respect. Very suitable for bouquets and cut flowers. A most lovely shade of a clear deep blue with a white centre. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. A.S. Per pkt 6d.

H.P. ANCHUSA Italica

The flowers are of a beautiful gentian blue, produced in long loose sprays. In Spring an almost solid mass of colour. Invaluable for the hardy border. 4 to 6 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



SWEET ALYSSUM

**YOU CANNOT BUY
Better Seed than KIRCHHOFF'S,
no matter the price.**

P. ANEMONE (Windflower)

Excellent for cutting. Produces single, double, and semi-double flowers on slender stems in a wonderful array of colours. **Seed germinates very slowly.** Sow in tins or seed-beds about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep. Firm the soil, shade seed-bed from the sun, and water frequently. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A.S.

Choicest Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.



AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS



SINGLE ANEMONES

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

ANTIRRHINUM or Snapdragon

(Dutch — LEEUBEKKIES)

As a cut flower the tall and semi-dwarf varieties are exceedingly attractive and useful, while the dwarf kinds are splendid for bedding and general garden planting. Seed germinates in about 2 to 3 weeks and is best sown in tins or beds about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep and transplanted in light but rich soil, setting plants 1 foot apart each way. Water liberally. Although a perennial, it is usually treated as a hardy annual. A.S.

Tall, mixed.—A fine assortment of innumerable rich colours and shades. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Semi-dwarf, mixed.—Undoubtedly the finest form for bedding and ribbon borders, the dense well-formed trusses contrasting beautifully with the deep green foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Pkt. 6d.

Tom Thumb, mixed.—Compact and bushy, vigorous in habit, and very free bloomers. Invaluable in borders or beds and fine for pots. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Queen Victoria.—Large pure white flowers, fine for cutting. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Venus.—Lovely delicate pink shade on white ground; large flowers, and excellent for cutting. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Black Prince.—A lustrous deep blackish maroon. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

ANTIRRHINUM MONSTROSUM

NOVELTY

The Beautiful Mammoth Flowering Snapdragon

No flower in recent years has shown such great improvement as has the Snapdragon. These **Mammoth** strains are an entirely new class producing individual flowers 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide on strong sturdy stems, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high, each blossom set closely on the stalk. The more we grow these improved strains the more we are convinced that it is one of the greatest of all flowers, having attained the highest perfection possible.

Rose Queen.—A magnificent shade of bright rose, a pure and strong colour that brings life and warmth into the garden and sure to make quite a "hit" among Snapdragon lovers. Per pkt. 1s.

Orange Prince.—No more distinct variety has been introduced up to date. The individual flower is exceptionally large and unique in its colouring, being of a wonderful golden orange, not soon forgotten when once seen. Per pkt. 1s.

Golden Queen.—A distinct and truly glorious variety that is sure to please all lovers of Snapdragon. The colour is a rich golden yellow, exceedingly showy, and particularly pretty for cut flowers. Per pkt. 1s.

Purple King.—A magnificent variety with very large flowers borne on spikes of great length. The colour is a bright velvety reddish maroon with a cast of crimson. Be sure to plant it for its fine. Pkt. 1s.

Apple Blossom.—The flowers are of a charming flesh-pink shade not unlike the well-known Stocks *Beauty of Nice*, and for bedding or border display it is simply beautiful. The exquisite soft blooms make delightful cut flowers for all occasions. Per pkt. 1s.

Orchid.—For richness and brightness in colour *Orchid* claims a foremost place. It is an immense well-formed flower of a beautiful mauve pink, not unlike the shade of Cattleya-Orchids. The tube is of a somewhat darker shade, and there is just a tip of yellow on the lip. The very large well-formed flowers are closely set along the majestic and substantial spikes. Per pkt. 1s.

Snowflake.—None of the easily grown garden annuals have within recent years attained greater popularity than the Snapdragon, and with *Snowflake* we introduce a variety which will soon be extensively grown by all flower lovers. The plants are of robust growth, with deep, green foliage, free and continuous blooming, and produce long graceful spikes of immense and durable flowers of a glistening pure snow-white. Most desirable when cut for vase and house decoration. Per pkt. 1s.

Mixed.—You will be delighted with this new **Mammoth** strain, producing beautiful flowers, gigantic in size, gorgeous in colours, and perfect in form. The mixture includes all the fine new varieties described above, besides an unusual large number of seedlings, all belonging to this new giant type. Most impressive either in borders or as cut flowers. Per pkt. 1s.



ANTIRRHINUM

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.



ANTIRRHINUM, FANCY SHOW

**ANTIRRHINUM,
FANCY SHOW.** — **NOVELTY**
— (Half-Dwarf) — A beautiful semi-dwarf variety of Snapdragon of recent introduction, which must be seen to appreciate their wonderful beauty, as words fail to adequately describe the glorious colours in this class. The plants are of true half-dwarf growth, 15 to 18 ins. tall, of well rounded bushy form, and bear a profusion of fine strong and upright flower spikes closely set with large well-formed flowers. Most valuable for garden decoration and cutting, and distinct from anything that has been produced in Snapdragons up to the present.

Choicest Mixed. Per pkt. 1/-

**P. AQUILEGIA or Columbine
(Dutch—AKELEI)**

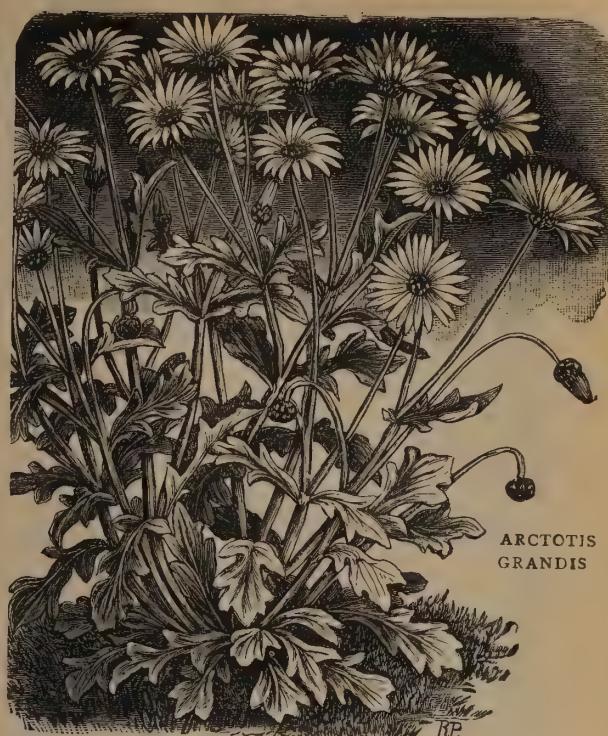
Charming hardy perennials, splendid for borders or large clumps, doing best in the moist situations of the garden. They are much prized for cut flower purposes, making dainty decorations. 2 to 2½ ft. A.S.

Long - spurred Hybrids, mixed. — A beautiful variety, producing in great profusion very graceful large-flowered long-spurred flowers, shading from light pink to dark rose, with white centre and yellow anthers. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed. — Remarkably handsome odd flowers in various shades of yellow, lavender, blue, indigo, and white. Pkt. 6d.

AURICULA.

See PRIMULA AURICULA.



ARCTOTIS
GRANDIS

H.H.A. ARCTOTIS Grandis

Easily grown from seed, each plant quickly forms a bush 2 to 3 ft. across, with glaucous green foliage. The Daisy-like flowers measure 2½ ins. across, and are borne on long graceful stems. They are silvery white with a bright blue centre surrounded by a narrow yellow zone. The under part of the petal is lilac-blue; splendid for cutting. 3 ft. S. Per pkt. 6d.



AQUILEGIA—LONG-SPURRED



ASTER—AMERICAN BEAUTY

American Beauty, mixed.—A variety of recent introduction and beyond-doubt one of the grandest sorts in cultivation. The plants are of very healthy robust branching growth and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. The flowers are very large and full, with broad incurved petals measuring from 4 to 5 ins. in diameter and are borne on stems from 18 to 24 ins. long. Unsurpassed as cut flowers and most valuable for the home garden, coming into bloom just after all other varieties have passed their prime. If in doubt what to plant, we advise *Beauty*. Per pkt. 6d.

Queen of the Market, mixed.—One of the most beautiful Asters, producing noble flowers of the most perfect Paeony form. The flowers are large and double with beautifully incurved petals. Very profuse bloomers. 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Giant Comet, mixed.—Superb class; flowers large and full, with long graceful reflexed petals, the centre ones curling across each other in magnificent disorder. 2 ft. Pkt. 6d.

Giant Comet, white.—Large, of purest white, fine regular form, well reflexed, full centred; highly desirable for cutting. 2 ft. Pkt. 6d.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum, mixed.—Fine for bedding, edging, and pot culture, and valuable for obtaining light decorative effects. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Victoria or Imperial, mixed.—Magnificent flowers, double, clear to the centre, massive, and showy, with regular overlapping petals. The flowers measure 4 to 5 ins. across, and are borne on good long stiff stems. Perhaps the handsomest Aster for size, colour, and profusion of bloom. 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

ASTERS

H.H.A.

The ever-increasing demand for this favourite flower surely proves its popularity, as it has few superiors for cutting, and ranks with the best Annuals for bedding. *Aster* delight in rich moist soil with an addition of air-slaked lime, and should have an open sunny position. A good dressing of wood ashes stirred into the surface of the bed is very beneficial to the growth of plants, and helps to prevent diseases. Sow seed from August to January in tins or beds about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep, and when the plants have three or four leaves set out into the open ground about 18 inches apart each way. Keep plants well watered. By disbudding, letting only a few flowers come on each plant, much larger flowers will form. We recommend sowing a number of varieties and at intervals, as by this method of culture the blooming season can be made to extend from early summer until late in the autumn.

American Branching, mixed.—

A most important type of Asters and unsurpassed for cutting because the plants branch close to the ground so that all the flowers can be cut with long stems. The flowers are very large and very double and the colours clear and handsome. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Ostrich Feather, mixed.—The flowers of immense size, often 5 ins. across, composed of long wavy and twisted petals resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemum. Unsurpassed as a cut flower. 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.



ASTER—GIANT COMET

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

ASTERS—continued

CALIFORNIA
GIANTS, mxd.

NOVELTY

It is no exaggeration to say that these marvellous Asters are far in advance of any heretofore offered. The plants are robust and vigorous in growth, about 18 to 24 inches in height, and bear in great profusion their immense flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The petals of the flowers are long and show to their full extent, while gradually toward the centre they bend and curl across each other in magnificent disorder, giving them a lightness and grace that make them the most artistic of all Asters. Per pkt. 1/-

Kirchhoff's Seeds
have no equal.

Giant Ray or Record,
mixed.—A magnificent new class of Asters, producing on strong stiff stems immense flowers with long slender straight petals radiating from the centre. Distinct in form from all other varieties, and quite unique. 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.



The richer
the ground
the better
Asters will
be. Water
liberally.

As the roots of Asters
are produced near the
surface, a mulch of
some kind spread over
them in hot weather
is very beneficial and
will be repaid by fine
plants, large blooms,
stronger stems, more
profuse blooming.

CALIFORNIA
GIANTS

The SUNSHINE

NOVELTY

One of the most attractive novelties, and no other variety in the Aster class equals it in form and distinct tone of colour. The plants are sturdy and strong, throwing up long flower stalks, making splendid cut flowers, all very beautiful and attractive. Some of the flowers have twisted petals and some have quilled petals, but all have a thick tufted cushion in the centre of tiny quills of a contrasting lighter colour, which makes a flower look as if it was covered with snowflakes. The colours represented in our mixture include blue, rose, lilac, and white. Do not fail to include this charming novelty in your list. It is unique and quite an acquisition for any flower garden. Fine Mixed. Pkt. 1/-



THE SUNSHINE
ASTER



SINENSIS ASTER



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS

ASTERS—continued

King or Invincible, mixed.—A magnificent highly developed Aster, distinct from all others in the character of the flower, which is of great size and substance, composed of long narrow straight petals folded lengthwise, which gives them a quilled appearance. The centre is full and usually twisted into a strong "whorl" in the freshly opened flowers, giving them a graceful and charming effect. Unsurpassed as cut flowers for vases and home decoration. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

SINENSIS (Single Chinese).—The large single Marguerite-like flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, are very effective in beds or borders and for cutting; they offer a pleasing change to the innumerable double sorts. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

PERENNIAL (Michaelmas Daisy).—Single flowering hardy herbaceous plants, covered with clusters of large single flowers during the late summer months, forming one of the charms of the autumn garden. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Choice mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

G.P. ASPARAGUS

Graceful pot plants for either house, conservatory, or verandah. Cheerful green fern-like foliage of wonderful beauty, being largely used for all fine decorations. Sow under glass in autumn and spring. As seed is slow to germinate, we advise soaking in water for a day before sowing.

Plumosus nanus.—The lace-like texture of its foliage outclasses *Maiden Hair Fern* for grace and daintiness, the long emerald sprays making a rich setting for cut flowers of all descriptions. Per pkt. 1/-

Sprengeri.—Valuable for pots or hanging-baskets, etc., where its long dense fronds, frequently 3 to 4 ft. long, make a gleaming mass of green. Indispensable in all fine decorations. Per pkt. 1/-



ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

CAMELLIA-FLOWERED BALSAM



P. BARBERTON DAISY
(GERBERA JAMESONI)

One of our showiest and most effective hardy perennials, thriving in almost any soil or position, but responding freely to liberal treatment. The plant forms a dense tuft of leaves, from the crown of which it sends up in constant succession stout stems 12 to 18 inches long which are terminated with single Daisy or Marguerite-like flowers, fully 3 inches across. Sow seed in light sandy soil in tins, which must be kept moderately moist only. It is recommended to place each seed with the pointed end upwards and just peeping over the surface of the soil. 3 or 4 plants from a package of seeds is a fair average, as the germination is very uncertain and irregular.

Scarlet. — The original brilliant Scarlet Barberton Daisy. Per pkt. 1/-

Mixed. — A galaxy of colours of great delicacy and richness, from pure white through yellow to orange and ruby red. Per pkt. 1/-

H.H.A. BALSAMS

(Dutch—

BALSAMINE OR BALSEMS)

Very showy and remarkable for the brilliance and duration of their flowers. Rich soil and plenty of water suits them. Transplanting dwarfs the plants and renders the flowers more durable. For perfect development the plants should be set 12 to 18 inches apart. 1½ to 2 ft. S.

Camellia-flowered, mixed. — Superb double flowers in many beautiful shades, spotted or striped. Matchless in form, substance, and size. Per pkt. 6d.

Rose-flowered, mixed. — Very pretty flowers of a charming and beautiful effect, the branches being perfect pyramids of bloom. Per pkt. 6d.

ZANZIBAR BALSAM
See IMPATIENS.

Kirchhoff's Selected Flower Seeds

will make your home grounds more beautiful.



BARBERTON DAISY

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.



DOUBLE BEGONIA

G.P. BEGONIA

Magnificent flowering pot plants and deservedly popular for greenhouse and veranda. Seeds very small and should be sown on top of soil in tins or boxes, pressing soil evenly; cover with a glass and give partial shade until up. Prick off carefully when very small and pot off when large enough into 3 inch pots, giving a shift into larger size as growth progresses. A soil that will grow Begonias to perfection is turfy matter scraped from the bottom of old sod—one part, and one part sand. Mix these well together and you have a compost that is friable, porous, and well adapted to any plants having fine fibrous roots. Apply plant food when needed and keep moist, but do not over-water.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Single Fringed Giants, mixed.—Very beautiful large single flowers, edges of petals deeply frilled. The foliage is also attractive with its shades of fresh green, which is sometimes marked with red. Pkt. 2/6

Double Giants.—Most perfect in form, flowers very double and extra large, being frequently 3 inches and more in diameter, and ranging in colour from pure white to primrose, pink, salmon, scarlet, and crimson. Mixed. Per pkt. 2/6

DUPLEX VICTORIA, Mixed.

—All connoisseurs of Tuberous-rooted Begonias have quickly recognised the great value of the fringed section, the undulating and laciniate petals rendering the flowers lighter and more graceful than those of the rather formal old plain-edged class. This beautifying feature is even more prominent in these new *Duplex Victoria* Begonias, which, without being really double, present a two or threefold layer of petals with curled and wavy edges that extend over the whole surface of the flower. The latter possesses also the attraction of a handsome circular form, and the flowers attain a diameter of about 4 inches. The plants grow strongly and compactly, producing sturdy flower stalks, which bear the beautiful flowers well above the foliage so that no tying up is required. The *Duplex Victoria* Begonias come about 50 per cent. true from seed, in all the delicate colours imaginable, and can be highly recommended. Per pkt. 2/6

[NOVELTY]

LLOYDII, Mixed.

[NOVELTY]

Charming pot plants for conservatory and greenhouse, and one of the loveliest objects for growing in hanging baskets, porches, or window-boxes, where the masses of rich blooms can droop in their natural grace. The flowers of Begonia *Lloydii* are of good size, pendulous, and very double in form and in their profusion fairly hide the plants. Comes in various colours of scarlet, orange, carmine, yellow, buff, and includes many new and beautiful tints of rose from light to dark. A real treat awaits anyone who plants this truly wonderful acquisition. Per pkt. 2/6



BEGONIA—DUPLEX VICTORIA

FIBROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS

Magnifica.—Unsurpassed as bedding plants for summer and autumn and equally superb as pot plants for winter flowering. The flowers are bright crimson and are borne freely above the dark bronze foliage. Plants bushy and compact, about 10 inches high. Per pkt. 1/-

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THEY GROW BETTER :: THEY YIELD BETTER ::

BELLIS PERENNIS (DOUBLE DAISY)

(Dutch—DUBBELE MADELIEFJES)

Well-known plants for the border, edgings, low beds, and also well suited for growing in pots, 8 to 10 inches. Sow in A.S. in tins, and cover with soil about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and when seedlings are large enough transplant about 6 inches apart each way in rich soil in a cool and partially shaded situation. Blooms in early spring and again in autumn.

Double Mixed.—This type represents the largest flowers in the Double Daisy family. They are of gigantic proportions, and with good culture they often grow 2 inches and larger in diameter. The plants are strong, vigorous, and are literally covered with densely double flowers. Pkt. 6d.
Double White (Snowball).—An exceptionally fine strain, producing very large white flowers on long stems, which render them particularly suitable for cutting for indoor decoration. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Red.—Similar to the above, with the exception that the blooms are of a pure shade of deep rosy pink. The best Red Double Daisy ever introduced. Per pkt. 6d.



BROWALLIA Speciosa Major NOVELTY

One of the most novel and wonderful flowers that can be grown from seed, and which has become very popular in Europe and America within recent years. The plants are covered with rich beautifully winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of the most brilliant ultramarine blue, a very rare colour indeed. Does finely outside in the border, or may be grown with equal success in pots, hanging baskets, vases, or boxes. If lifted in autumn and cut back it will bloom again in winter. Sow the seed thinly, covering with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of soil. Thin or transplant the seedlings to stand 8 inches apart. A porous sandy soil suits them best. 12 to 15 inches. Per pkt. 1/6



DOUBLE DAISY

H.A. CACALIA

(Tassel Flower or Flora's Paint Brush)

A pretty Annual of easy culture with tassel-shaped flowers, blooming from early summer till late in autumn. Flowers are like miniature paint brushes of orange-scarlet, produced on long wiry stems, making it an excellent cut-flower. Also a good border plant. 18 to 24 inches. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. CALENDULA (Scotch Marigold)

(Dutch—GOUDSBLOEM)

One of the best and showiest free-flowering annuals, continuing in bloom from early summer until killed by frost. Will grow in any good garden soil and produce a fine effect in beds and mixed borders. Valuable for cutting. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. A.S.

Mixed.—Flowers large and double and exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deepest orange. Per pkt. 6d.

Orange King (Meteor).—A new and striking type of the highly popular Calendulas with very long stems and immense double golden orange flowers of incomparable grace, beauty, and refinement. Really one of the most satisfactory of all garden flowers, and equally valuable for cutting purposes. Per pkt. 6d.

Good seeds lead all. Once used always used.



CALENDULA

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CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS

H.A. CALLIOPSIS (*Coreopsis*)

Showy and beautiful plants of the easiest culture, excellent for cutting and massing, their warm and brilliant tints harmonizing well with all other colours. Seeds may be sown where plants are to flower, covering about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep with soil. Thin out to stand 6 to 10 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be lengthened until very late in the autumn. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. A.S.

Grandiflora.—Large golden yellow cup-shaped flowers, measuring 3 inches and over in diameter. Simply perfect, blooming a long time, and as a cut flower it is quite indispensable. Per pkt. 6d.

Drummondii (Golden Wave).—Hundreds of beautiful golden blossoms with small dark centre. Per pkt. 6d.

Single Mixed.—Very showy new hybrids in great variety of colour, varying from pale yellow to rich orange and velvety brown. Can be used with fine effect anywhere in beds, borders, or masses. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed.—Showy golden yellow, dark and spotted flowers; very floriferous and fine for table decoration; should find a place in every garden. Per pkt. 6d.

Crimson King.—One of the showiest and most easily grown Annuals. This new large-flowering variety forms perfect little bushes about 1 foot high and 12 inches across, and are a perfect mass of bloom from early summer until cut down by frost. The flowers average nearly 2 inches across and are of a rich dark crimson colour. Per pkt. 6d.

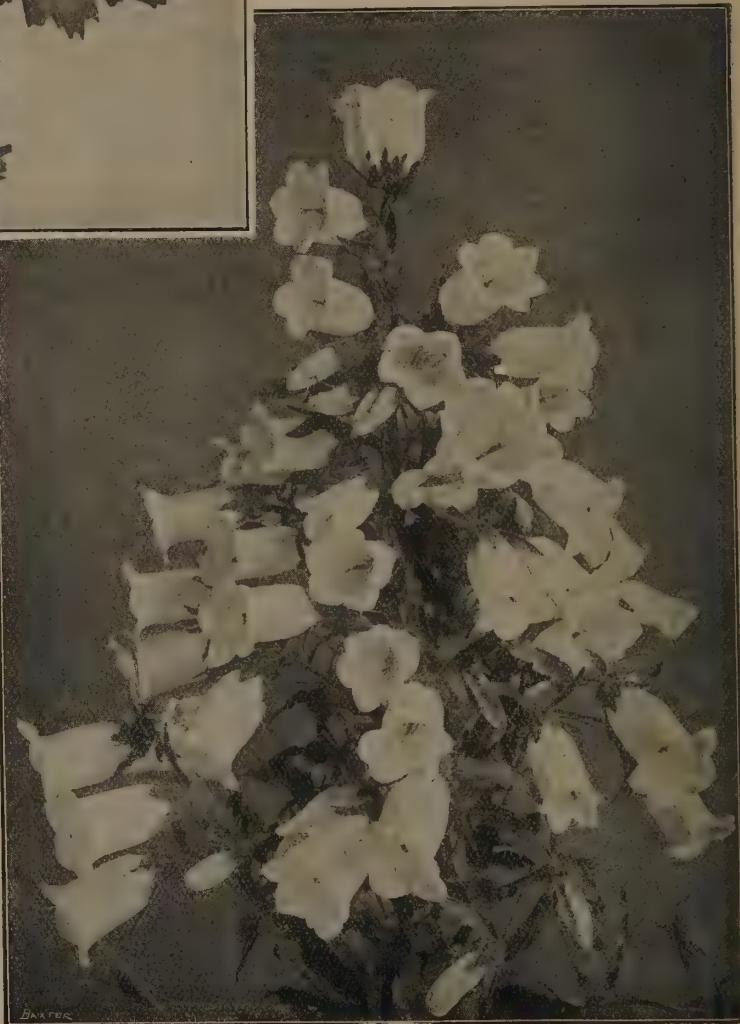
B. CAMPANULA (*Canterbury Bells*) (Dutch—MARIETTEKLOKJE)

Impressive hardy plants about 3 ft. in height; profusely covered with large bell-shaped flowers, extremely showy and valuable for cutting. The seed-bearing spikes should be cut out when the beauty is over, and more may come. Admirably adapted for planting in the shrubbery, borders, centre of beds, and in bold groups in almost any position. Sow in A. and S. in tins and cover seed with about $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. of fine soil firmly pressed down. Transplant to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 ft. apart in light rich soil.

Double, Mixed (Cup and Saucer).—Beautiful form of *Canterbury Bell* with flowers cup-shaped, 3 inches long set in saucer-like calyx 3 to 4 inches across; entire flower of one colour. The bushes are simply covered with blooms in white, pink, rose, blue, and purple shades. Per pkt. 6d.

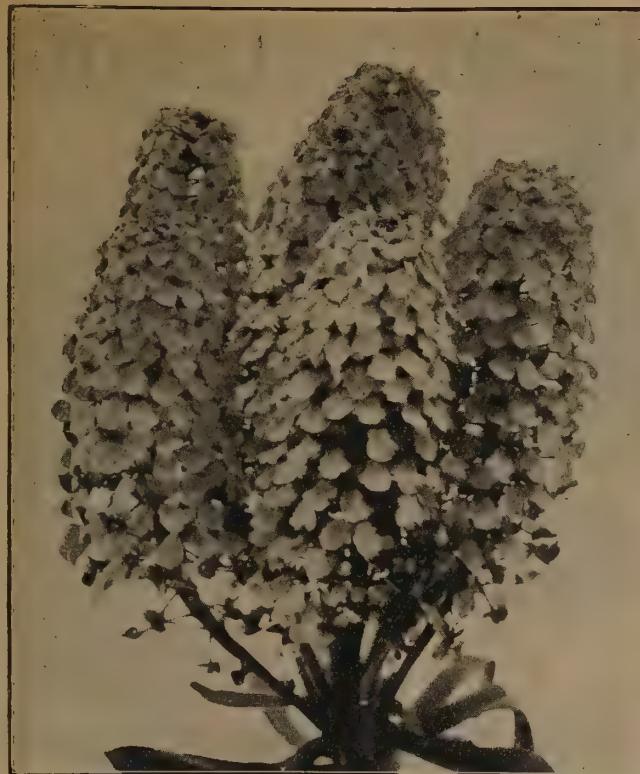
Single, Mixed.—Well-known old-fashioned *Canterbury Bells*, its numerous branches crowded with beautiful large bell-shaped blooms in various colours. Per pkt. 6d.

Pyramidalis.—The favourite "Chimney Bell-Flower" and the most conspicuous of all Campanulas, producing spikes 4 to 5 feet high, encircled about half of their length with large bell-shaped flowers in white or shades of blue. Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.



CAMPANULA

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CANDYTUFT—EMPRESS

YOU MAY DEPEND on the fact that you can plant any variety in this List with the assurance that with proper treatment and favourable seasons you will succeed.



CANNA MONSTROSA

H.A. CANDYTUFT

(Dutch—SCHEEFBLOEM)

A general favourite. Valuable for masses and edgings and highly prized for cutting. Very free-flowering. Sow in A. and S. in rich soil in rows about a foot apart and thin out to 10 or 12 inches apart. When blooming time comes keep the plants well watered.

Empress.—A pure white variety, the finest in cultivation. Strong, free grower, producing large trusses of flowers on candelabra-formed branches; individual flowers of large size. Plant in bloom 12 inches high. Per pkt. 6d.

Dwarf Hybrids, mixed.—Fine mixed colours of carmine, flesh, lilac, and purple, &c. 6 ins. Pkt. 6d.

P. CANNA (*Indian Shot*)

(Dutch—INDISCH BLOEMRIET)

With foliage of tropical luxuriance, this plant is particularly suitable for forming groups on lawns, or placed as backgrounds for dwarfer growing plants. Before sowing, file or cut through the hard black skin of the seed until the white flesh shows, so that moisture can reach the germ, care being taken, however, not to cut into the germ; or soak the seed in warm water for about 24 hours. Cover seed about half-an-inch; when plants show 3 or 4 leaves, transplant about 2 ft. apart in rich soil after danger of frost is past.

Crozy's Hybrids.—Fine spikes of crimson, scarlet, orange, and yellow flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

MONSTROSA, Mixed.—Largest and most vigorous Canna in cultivation. The immense clusters of giant flowers borne on strong stalks well above the foliage make this Canna worthy of a place in every garden. Pkt. 6d.



CARDINAL CLIMBER

H.H.A. CARDINAL CLIMBER

A strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet, with beautiful deeply laciniate leaves and just covered with intense cardinal-red tubular flowers from mid-summer till frost. Flowers measure 1½ to 2 ins. across, and are borne in clusters of 5 to 7 blooms each. Soak the seed in warm water for a day or two before sowing, which will assist in a free and quick germination. Sow in Spring in the open ground in good rich soil after all danger of frost is past, or start under glass and transplant when soil is thoroughly warm. Per pkt. 6d.

H.P. CATANANCHE

Easily cultivated hardy Everlasting. The beautiful blue flowers, resembling a Cornflower, are produced on long stiff stems and are admirably adapted for cutting. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

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*The great merit of all these Carnations
(American Tree and Double Vienna only excepted)
is that they will come to flower,
in about 6 months from seed.*

*Send us
your
Orders
early.*

American Tree or Perpetual, mixed.—Words can give one only a faint idea of the superb beauty of these, the very best of all Carnations. The blossoms are the largest we have ever seen, and surpass all others in the rich and varied colours that can be secured. All are beautifully formed, very double, and exquisitely fragrant. They have a distinctive charm supplied by no other flower, and deserve a place in every garden. Seed hand-fertilized by experts. Per pkt. 2/-.

Giants of Nice, mixed.—Enormous very sweet-scented flowers, running through quite a variety of colours—white, scarlet, carmine, rose, striped purple, violet, salmon, &c. Blossoms of perfect regularity, some with fringed edges, some with smooth, but all are hardy enough for garden culture. Highly recommended. Per pkt. 2/-.

Comtesse de Paris.—Flowers are large and of a pure canary yellow, deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 1/-.

The Queen.—Large flowers of the most intense brilliant scarlet, very double. Per pkt. 1/-.

Carnations

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY

Dutch—ANJELIERE

General favourites for their delicious fragrance and richness of colour. Seedlings bloom more freely than propagated plants, and are invaluable for cut flowers. Sow the seed in autumn and spring in shady seed beds or in tins or boxes of finely prepared light soil and cover about an eighth of an inch. Keep fairly damp and shaded. When seedlings appear, remove shading and give light and air in order to prevent them becoming drawn and weak. Water somewhat sparingly so that none may damp off. When fit to handle, prick the plants out into half paraffin tins, putting about 18 to 24 in each tin. Grow them on, give ample light and air, harden off, and when the plants show 5 to 6 leaves transplant them to the open, about 9 to 12 inches apart. Carnations do best in rich loamy soil, thoroughly prepared, and should be in every home flower garden. Care should be taken to preserve the weaker and smallest seedlings, as they frequently produce the finest quality blooms. 1½ to 2 feet

Kirchhoff's Seeds have no equal.

For many years we have made a **SPECIALTY OF CARNATIONS**, devoting great care to selecting, improving, and hybridising them. The result of our labours we offer to our customers in the following varieties, which we unqualifiedly believe to be the grandest selection of Carnations ever offered.



AMERICAN TREE CARNATIONS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

GIANT
CHABAUD



Malmaison Marguerite—Double Giants of California, mixed.—Flowers of large size, often 3 inches across; colours include all shades of white, pink, crimson, and striped; spicy fragrance. Many flowers are equal to the best florist's Carnations. Per pkt. 1/-

Marguerite, mixed.—The strain offered is of extra fine quality, producing on long strong stems an abundance of large double beautifully fringed highly scented flowers in a great variety of colours. Bloom in five months after sowing. Splendid for bouquets. Per pkt. 6d.

Marguerite, white.—An early pure white flowering variety. Pkt. 6d.

CARNATIONS—continued

The Bride.—Flowers very large and double, sweet scented, and pure white in colour. Per pkt. 1/-

Giant Chabaud, mixed.—A particularly good class of perpetual flowering Carnations for general border work and cut flowers. The plants are easily raised and bloom in 5 to 6 months from sowing, producing in the greatest profusion large well-formed and beautifully fragrant blooms on long stems. They have become so popular that we have more than doubled the sale within the past two years. Per pkt. 1/-

Double Vienna, mixed.—Delightful hardy Border Carnation, remarkable for excellence of form. The large double fragrant flowers are borne on long elastic stems. Per pkt. 6d.

*Always Reliable—
Kirchhoff's Seeds.*

CARNATION
MALMAISON



No Garden is complete
Without Flowers



MARGUERITE CARNATION



CANARY CREEPER

H.H.A. CANARY CREEPER

A rapid growing climbing annual, 15 to 20 feet, producing hundreds of its pretty fringed bright yellow flowers, which resemble a canary bird with expanded wings. S. Per pkt. 6d.

Send us your Orders early.



CELOSIA MAGNIFICA

H.H.A. CELOSIA or COCKSCOMB

(Dutch—HANEKAM)

Interesting and brilliant Annuals, which never fail to please the grower and attract attention. Of easy culture. Sow in tins in spring and transplant in rather light soil not too rich.

Magnifica.—Of pyramidal growth, with graceful feathery plumes of the most magnificent shades, ranging from the clearest yellow to the darkest blood red. 2 to 2½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Dwarf mixed.—Highly prized for the border; also fine pot plants. Large combs in splendid mixture of crimson, pink, golden, striped, etc. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

CELOSIA CHILDSII (The Chinese

I NOVELTY

Woolflower).—This is a unique form of the feathered Cockscomb, growing about 2 ft. high and about the same size in diameter. Each plant produces a large central globular head with scores of branches thrown out, each terminating with a head of rich crimson flowers that look as if made out of some silky wool material. All these branches support numerous laterals with small heads of bloom mixed with fresh green foliage so that a plant looks like an immense bouquet, splendidly arranged and set in the ground. When cut in a fresh state and carefully dried, flowers retain their shape and brilliant colour. None of the blooms fade in any way until hit by frost. A very effective annual for beds and borders and may be used to excellent advantage as a cut-flower as well.

Start seed in tins under cover about a month before warm weather sets in and transplant as soon as danger of frost is past. If the little plants remain too long in seed-beds they begin to set bloom, which is not desirable. Per pkt. 1/-

H.A. CENTAUREA or CORNFLOWER

(Dutch—KOORNBLOEM)

Hardy Annuals of easy culture, always in demand for cut flowers. When large flowers are wanted plants should be thinned out to a space of say 8 to 10 square inches. 2½ to 3 ft. A.S.

Royal Blue (Emperor William).—A splendid double form of the ever popular Cornflower, and invaluable for cutting. It has a blue colour not found in any other flower. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Rose-Pink.—In colour a fine shade of clear rose-pink. The flowers are large and quite double, while the substance of the petals is as delicate as China silk, always presenting a delightful appearance. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed.—Fully 50 per cent. of flowers double and semi-double—white, blue, pink, rose, purple, etc. Per pkt. 6d.

For other varieties of Centaureas see SWEET SULTAN.

A bunch of the ROYAL BLUE Cornflower with a few yellow Calliopsis, Marigolds, or Calendulas make a rich combination



DWARF COCKSCOMB

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and Inside of Back Cover.



CENTAUREA (CORNFLOWER)



SINGLE AND DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Showy and effective Summer and Autumn bloomers, and extensively grown for cut flowers. Sow in tins or beds and transplant 8 to 10 inches apart, 2 to 2½ ft. A.S.

Annual Varieties.

Single Mixed.—Producing on long stems large Marguerite-like flowers in bright colours. Pkt. 6d.
Double Mixed.—Highly valued for cutting; most charming colour variations. Per pkt. 6d.

These are not
the large
Show Varieties
grown and
handled
by Florists

Perennial Varieties.

Double Hybrids.—By selecting the finest varieties only of these Early-Flowering Hybrids we have obtained a wonderful collection of these splendid Chrysanthemums. The colours range from creamy white to deep yellow and bronze and exquisite pink and brown shades. Many blooms are single or semi-double, but all are invaluable for cutting. Pkt. 1/-

H.H.A. CHINESE LANTERN PLANT

(*Physalis Franchetii*)

A remarkably showy annual, covered with large bright red cherry-like fruits, each encased in an enormous balloon-like husk, almost like a Chinese lantern, at first pale green changing to brightest scarlet as the season advances. Branches of fruit may be dried for winter decoration. Edible and highly recommended as a preserve. 2½ ft. S. Per pkt. 6d.

CLIANTHUS Dampieri

(The Glory Pea of Australia)

One of the most magnificent half-hardy trailing plants in cultivation. Clusters of drooping pea-shaped flowers, several inches in length, of a brilliant scarlet with intense glossy jet-black spot in centre. Sow in Spring where to flower and soak the seed for a few hours in tepid water before sowing. Sandy soil suits it best.

Per pkt. 6d.



CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI

Whenever the Name
KIRCHHOFF'S
SEEDS
is on the
paper or package,
the Seed inside
is sure to be good.

GOOD SEEDS
LEAD ALL



CHINESE LANTERN
PLANT

Always reliable
KIRCHHOFF'S
SEEDS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.



SINGLE PRIZE CINERARIA



DOUBLE CLARKIA

G.P. CINERARIA

Magnificent and indispensable flowering plants for the conservatory or window garden. Sow the seed from February to March in shallow boxes or tins containing a fine fairly sandy soil. Keep shaded and moist until the seedlings appear. Transplant as soon as they are large enough to be handled into other boxes or tins and set into small pots when plants attain a fair size. As pots become full of roots, shift to larger ones until flowering size is reached. Cinerarias delight in a rich soil containing plenty of plant food. Keep free from all insects. 12 to 15 ins.

Single, Prize Mixed.—Unsurpassed for richness of colour and perfection of form; flowers measure 2 to 3 ins. across, covering plant with a sheet of bloom. Unrivalled as a pot plant and for table decoration unique and effective. Pkt. 2/6

Double, Prize Mixed.—Perfect globular flowers, very double and of large size, in a great range of beautiful colours. Very decorative and most attractive. Pkt. 2/6

MINIATURE HYBRIDS.—A new [NOVELTY] race of Cinerarias producing dwarf plants, rarely exceeding 10 ins. in height. The flowers are small, measuring about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, but the fluorescence is such as to completely obscure the small and dainty foliage, making the plant a veritable flower-head of the most delicate and charming blooms. The flowers are all self-coloured, embracing shades of light and dark pink, light and dark blue, red and violet, &c. The extreme grace and elegance of this new *Miniature Hybrid*, with its myriads of blooms on a single plant, make it wonderfully effective for the decoration of the house and conservatory. Pkt. 2/6

H.A. CLARKIA

A mighty handsome Annual of easy cultivation, with leafy racemes of double flowers. Very profuse bloomer and fine for cut flowers. Good subjects for pot or open ground culture. 2 ft. A.S.

Elegans, mixed.—Flowers rose, white, red, etc.; bright and attractive. Per pkt. 6d.

Scarlet Beauty.—Rare, unique, and beautiful orange-scarlet flowers; extra double; a magnificent strain. Pkt. 6d.

Apple Blossom.—This type is perhaps the most beautiful of all Clarkias, producing large double flowers of a rich bright rose-pink. Quite indispensable for cut flowers. Pkt. 6d.

P. COBÆA Scandens

Popular perennial climber of rapid growth, adding greatly to the beauty of any home. The flowers are bell-shaped, large, and of purplish lilac. A very prolific bloomer. Sow in spring, and as the seeds are flat and thin, they should be planted on edge and covered from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch. Keep soil moist. 20 to 30 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

REMEMBER—No matter whether you buy a small or a large quantity of seeds, it always pays to plant the best seeds. We have only one grade—the best that can be grown, and you can't buy better seeds anywhere at any price.

G.P. COLEUS

Magnificent ornamental foliage plants for beds, edgings, window-boxes, or pots, to grow from seed. The leaves show every conceivable colour, and one imagines when admiring them that there are colours never seen before. Beautifully fringed, serrated, and curled. Very ornamental. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins filled with finely sifted rich soil mixed with one-third sand; cover seed with not more than one-eighth of an inch and keep the soil fairly moist but not wet. When the plants are about 2 to 3 inches high transplant 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Coleus do particularly well in rich and moist soils.

New Giant Hybrids.—Of great value for decorative purposes, outranking all other foliage plants, and aptly called the gardener's paint-box. Per pkt. 1/-

:: NEW CUSTOMERS ::

The purchase of no other merchandise is more important than that of Seeds; the wise gardener and planter has the harvest in view when he selects his Seedsman; his Seeds are the foundation of his crop.

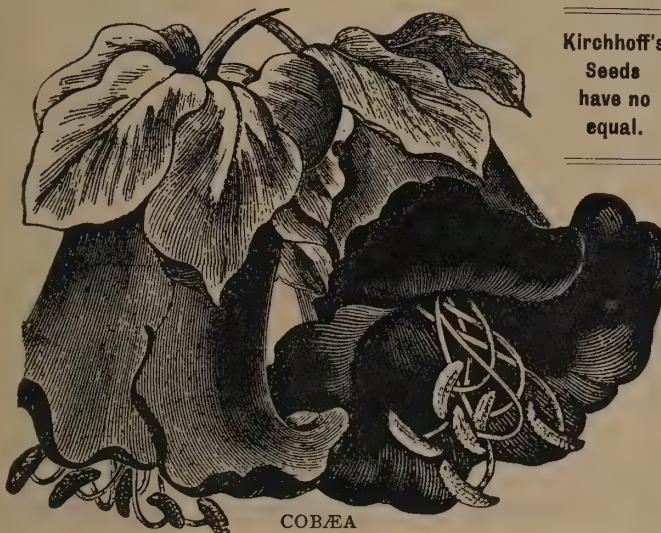


COLEUS

H.H.A. CONVOLVULUS (Morning Glories)

(Dutch—DRIEKLEURIGE WINDE)

Very popular free-flowering rapid growing climbers; large flowers of many colours; suitable for porches or arbors. 10 to 20 feet. S. Per pkt. 6d.



COBÆA

Kirchhoff's
Seeds
have no
equal.



CONVOLVULUS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. COSMOS Dutch KOSMOS A graceful showy annual, enjoying the widest popularity, superior for cutting, and in bloom from early summer until cut down by severe frost. Sow from

August to January in rows about 18 to 24 inches apart, covering the seed about a quarter-inch, firmly press down soil and when the plants are about 3 inches high thin out or transplant to not less than 12 inches apart in the row. Any garden soil will grow Cosmos to perfection. They do not need rich soil and will make better shaped plants and larger flowers in a light sandy soil. 3 to 4 ft.

Mammoth, mixed.—Noble mixture of *early* large-flowered Cosmos, 4 to 5 inches across, embracing all shades from pure white to purplish pink. The flowers are carried gracefully on long slender stems, while the foliage is very finely cut. Per pkt. 6d.

Klondyke.—Gorgeous orange-yellow flower borne on long stems, measuring from 2½ to 3 inches across; foliage very handsomely laciniated. Per pkt. 6d.



DOUBLE-FLOWERING MIXED.

NOVELTY

A new and highly desirable variety, as yet but little known. The crimson, pink, or white flowers vary considerably in their degree of doubleness, some being absolutely double, while others have a frill or collar surrounding the double disc, but all are beautiful in either form and of high value for cutting and garden decoration. Per pkt. 1/-

The type has not yet been definitely fixed, and a large percentage of single flowers is sure to follow.

G.P. CYCLAMEN

Charming bulbous greenhouse and parlor plants with beautiful mottled foliage. Sow in light soil from October to March in tins, and cover with glass. When the plants are large enough to be handled they should be transplanted into small pots to be repotted into larger ones as the plants increase in size. 9 to 12 ins. (Seed germinates in about a month.)

Giant Flowering, mixed.—Flowers are of mammoth size, borne well above the foliage on long stiff stems. The colours are all brilliant, including white, pink, salmon, rose, &c. Per pkt. 2/-



COSMOS—SINGLE

CYNOGLOSSUM Amabile

A pretty little annual, suitable for borders or bedding, bearing spikes of lovely deep blue flowers somewhat like Forget-me-nots. It deserves to be grown quite extensively on account of its wide range of adaptation and attractiveness. Fine for cut flowers. Sow the seed early in spring, covering it with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of fine soil, and thin to stand 6 inches apart. 1½ to 2 ft. Pkt. 6d.



CYCLAMEN

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 31, 91, and 92, and inside of Back Cover.

P. DAHLIA

Dahlias are as easy to grow from seed as Nasturtiums, and will bloom the first season if the seed is sown thinly early in spring in boxes, about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep; transplant to open after last frost, setting 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart in rich soil. The great secret of growing fine Dahlias is rich soil and a plentiful supply of water. Some specimens grown from seed are fully equal to many of the named sorts, and there is always the chance of getting some entirely new varieties. No matter how many plants you raise, no two will be alike, and some are likely to be valuable. 2 to 5 ft.

Single Mixed.—Great variety in colour and form, many flowers 4 in. and more in diameter. Pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed.—Saved from a splendid collection, containing all the newest and best vars. Pkt. 6d.

Cactus Varieties.—Most popular at the present time; distinct and elegant; petals pointed. Saved from the choicest Single and Double flowering varieties. Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

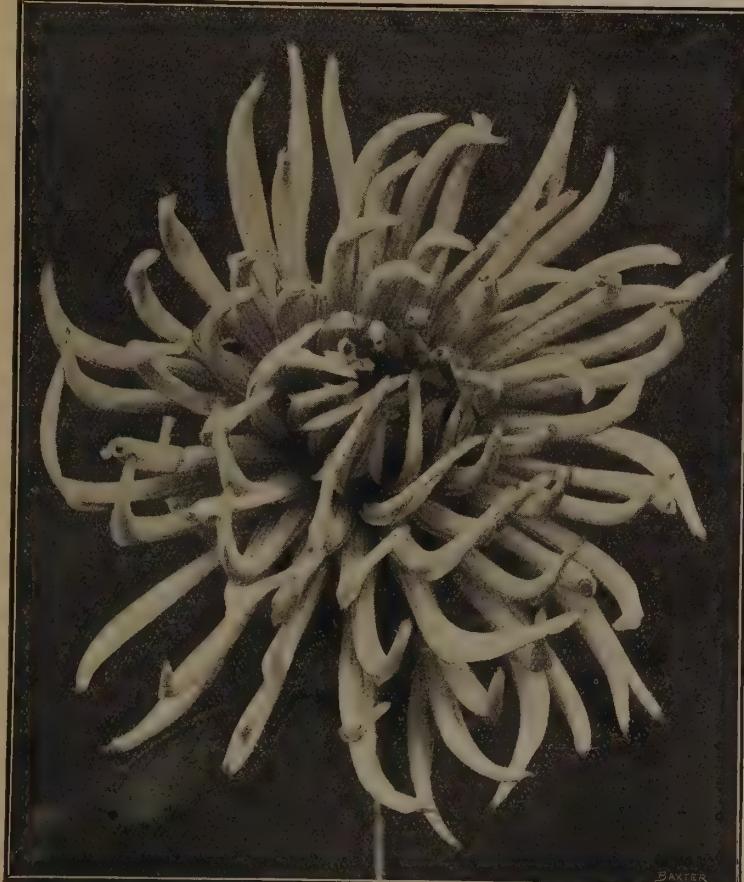
Paeony-flowered, mixed.—Flowers very large, generally semi-double; petals twisted and curled in a most pleasing and irregular manner. Per pkt. 6d.

Miniature, mixed.—A truly exquisite Single Dahlia. Large flowers of various colours, many beautifully striped and spotted, only about 2 feet high. For garden decoration and cut flowers these new Miniature Dahlias are of unapproachable beauty. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S SELECTED FLOWER SEEDS
will make your home grounds more beautiful.



SINGLE DAHLIA



DOUBLE CACTUS DAHLIA

RAISING DAHLIAS AND GLADIOLI FROM SEED

is most fascinating, since all are hybrids and in raising plants from seed no two of them will be alike. From a packet of seed, costing but a few pence, you will not only have flowers throughout the season, but a crop of tubers worth many times the original cost of seeds.

THINNING OUT.

As Flower Seeds are generally sown far too thickly, it is often necessary to thin out the plants; this should be done as soon as they are fit to handle—when in the second or third leaf; transplant surplus if necessary, but do not allow the plants which remain to stand too close.

NO GARDEN, no matter how small, is complete without Flowers. They beautify the Home and make it attractive.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.



DELPHINIUM

H.A. DIMORPHOTHECA

Dimorphothecas are among our most beautiful and popular Annuals, being of the easiest culture. Sow thickly in a warm sunny place out of doors early in Spring, and transplant to 1 foot apart each way, when they will flower in continuous profusion until late in the Autumn, making them invaluable for bedding. The bushy plants grow from 15 to 18 inches high.

Aurantiaca or **Golden Marguerite**.—The Single Marguerite or Paris Daisy-like blossoms, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and over in diameter, are of a particularly rich glossy orange-gold with a dark disc surrounded by a black zone. These glitter in the sunshine and present a fine sight when in bloom. Per pkt. 6d.

New Hybrids.—Similar in habit to parent flowers, equally as large but varying in colour from purest white through various shades of yellow and orange to rich salmon, many being joined with several of these colours around the black disc. Per pkt. 6d.

P. DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur)

(Dutch—RIDDERSPOREN)

Magnificent border plants with gorgeous spikes of bloom, varying in shades from the most delicate white to the richest blue. As seed is slow to germinate it is best sown in tins under glass in autumn. When seedlings are about 1 inch high transplant into boxes 3 or 4 inches apart. In spring set out into the open ground, 12 to 18 inches apart each way. The roots must not be allowed to come into contact with manure, or grubs are apt to destroy the plants. Finely ground bone meal or some other commercial fertiliser and some lime dug around the plant will be of great benefit. By cutting off the spikes immediately after flowering and supplying plenty of water, the blooming season can be greatly prolonged. All are extremely fine for cutting. 3 to 5 ft.

Single Hybrids or Chinese Butterfly.—A most distinct and neat growing variety, with fine feathery Cosmos-like foliage, and producing freely loose spikes of exquisite blooms, which last a long time cut. Plants are of bushy growth, about 3 ft. high, with blooms of various shades of white, gentian, & azure-blue. Exceedingly showy and fine as cut flowers. Pkt. 6d.

Double Hybrids.—The grandest of all Delphiniums in existence, producing splendid spikes of fine large single, semi-double, and double flowers, appearing in all shades of lavender and blue. 4 to 5 ft. Pkt. 6d.

Formosum.—Elegant spikes of rich dark blue flowers, unequalled for delicacy and beauty. Specially fine for cutting. 4 to 5 ft. Pkt. 6d.

Dwarf Blue Butterfly.—Annual variety of Delphinium, growing only about 15 ins. high, and covered with a profusion of blooms of a lovely clear Cambridge-blue. As a border and bedding plant it will be found extremely useful. Per pkt. 6d.

For ANNUAL VARIETIES, see LARKSPUR.

P. DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

Showy handsome perennials of easy culture, doing finely in partially shaded situation. Very desirable for use in borders, woodland walks, or as backgrounds for lower-growing plants. 3 to 4 feet. A.S.

Gloxinia-flowered, mixed.—Long spikes of beautiful Gloxinia-like flowers in various colours, all handsomely marked and prettily spotted. Per pkt. 6d.

Monstrosa, mixed.—Flowers large and attractive, bell-shaped; each spike terminates in one enormous saucer-like blossom; very unique and beautiful. Per pkt. 6d.



DIGITALIS OR FOXGLOVE

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. DIANTHUS (Dutch—CHINEESCHE AND JAPANSCHÉ ANJELIER) or PINKS

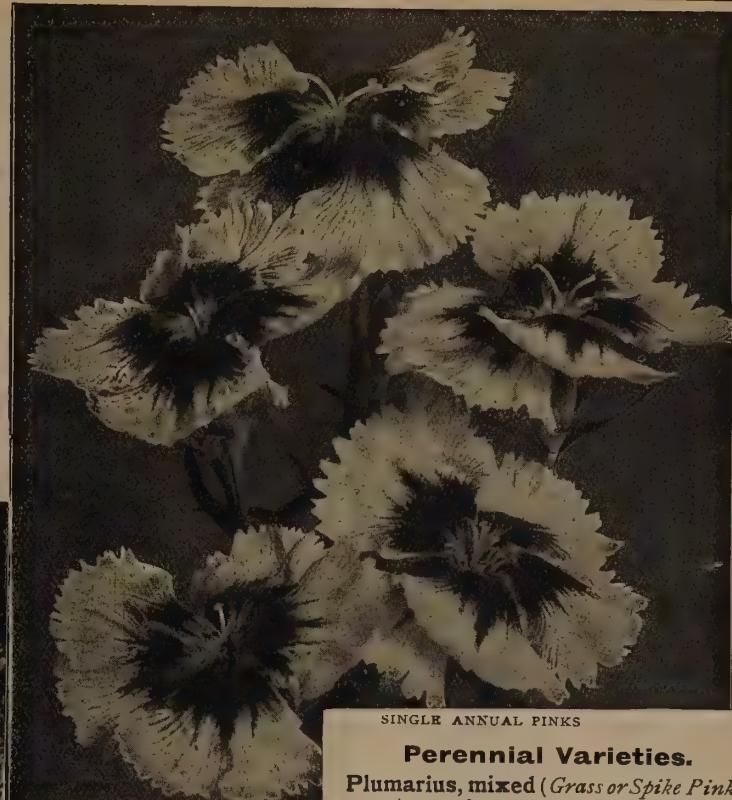
Unrivalled for brilliancy and rich variety of colour. All are useful for bedding and serviceable for cutting; an adornment to every garden. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins, cover seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and press down soil. When about 2 ins. high, transplant 8 to 10 ins. apart each way. 12 to 18 ins. high.

Single Annual Varieties.

The Bride.—Finest Single Pink in cultivation, flowers of a clear silvery white with large purple centre. Per pkt. 6d.

Single Hedgewiggii, mixed.—Flowers average from 2 to 3 inches across; most beautiful colours and markings. Pkt. 6d.

Single Laciniatus, mixed.—A beautiful strain in many choice colours; flowers large and deeply fringed. Per pkt. 6d.



SINGLE ANNUAL PINKS

Perennial Varieties.

Plumarius, mixed (Grass or Spike Pinks)

—A very showy hardy perennial variety in many colours and markings. Flowers single, double, and semi-double, finely fringed. Fine for massing. Pkt. 6d.

SINGLE DAISY,
see MARGUERITES.

DOUBLE DAISY,
see BELLIS PERENNIS.

*BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME with
Flowers from your Own Garden*



DIMORPHOTHECA

DOUBLE ANNUAL PINKS

Double Annual Varieties.

Double China or Indian Pink.—Blooms in clusters, flowers very double, in a large range of bright colours; mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Hedgewiggii or Japan Pink.—Rich in hue and very double; the flower petals are deeply fringed, frilled, and ruffled; superb. Per pkt. 6d.

Fireball.—Beautifully fringed very large double flowers of a fiery scarlet or glowing crimson-rose. Simply grand in beds or borders or for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

LUCIFER.—This remarkable and perfectly ~~novelty~~ **NOVELTY** distinct new variety produces large perfectly double flowers with deeply cut and fringed petals. The colour is a most fiery orange-scarlet like the flames of the volcano Vesuvius, and its value as a decorative garden plant is inestimable. An abundant bloomer, which we can strongly recommend. Per pkt. 1/-



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ECHINOPS

P. ECHINOPS or Blue Globe Thistle

For a tall dense background or screen this Swiss flower is very useful. Its strong silvery stems and prickly thistle-like foliage is most decorative and at the same time will say "Keep out" to all intruders. The large round blossoms stand erect and are of a superb steel blue, which may be used to great advantage for cutting. Seed is very irregular in germinating and takes from 4 to 6 weeks to come through, and then only about 10 to 15 per cent. may sprout. Per pkt. 6d.

P. FREESIA

Very pretty bulbous plants, growing about 12 ins. high. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins and transplant after the bulbs have formed. Slow to germinate.

Refracta alba.—Lovely sprays of very fragrant pure white flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

New Hybrids.—Remarkable variety of colours, such as pink, rose, purple, violet, orange, &c. Per pkt. 6d.



FREESIA



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

H.A. ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

(Dutch—KNIPMUTSJE)

Very handsome and profuse blooming annuals for beds, edging, and masses. Sow where the plants are expected to bloom, and thin out to 1 foot apart each way. Plants are of low spreading growth with finely cut foliage flowering over a long period. If cut early in the morning before buds unfold, the flowers will last some days in water. 1½ ft. A.S.

Californica.—Very large, lovely yellow flowers with orange blotch at the base of petals. Per pkt. 6d.

Carmine King.—Colour a beautiful carmine-rose, both on the interior and exterior of the flower. Nothing can surpass them for profusion of bloom and a bed in flower makes a most brilliant display. Per pkt. 6d.

Mandarin.—Inner side of petals rich orange, the outer side brilliant scarlet. Per pkt. 6d.

Mixed Hybrids. This mixture has been saved from a number of new sorts of wonderful variety of colouring, including wallflower - red, old gold, fire-red, chestnut, cream, etc. Per pkt. 6d.



FERNS

EVERLASTINGS

Everlastings have become popular again, supplying during Winter a bit of brightness when other flowers are scarce. The drying is a simple operation. Cut before fully expanded, bunch like Sweet Peas, and hang on a line in a warm, dark, dry room. They dry thoroughly within 8 or 10 days.

For varieties see

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Acroclineum | Echinops | Lunaria |
| Catananche | Gypsophila paniculata | Rhodanthe |
| Chinese | Helichrysum | Statice |
| Lantern Plant | Ornamental Grasses | Xeranthemum |

under their respective headings.

EVERLASTING PEAS—See SWEET PEAS.

FOXGLOVE—See DIGITALIS.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

H.A. ERYSIMUM (*The Fairy or Alpine Wallflower*)

A very pretty annual, growing about 18 inches high, producing fine spikes of brilliant orange-yellow Wallflower-like blooms quite early in the season. Delightfully fragrant. Most satisfactory for edgings, for beds, or for the rockery. Continues in bloom the whole season if the seed pods are removed. Per pkt. 6d.

G.P. FERNS

No collection of plants is complete without Ferns. Fill a clean pot with fine sifted leaf mould and sand. Put the pot in a saucer and immerse into boiling water to kill all weed seeds or insects in soil. After the soil has cooled, sow the Fern seed over top of the soil, but do not cover seed. Put a piece of glass on top of pot and keep the saucer full of water. Never put water on top of soil. When spores are sufficiently grown to be visible, take up in small patches and prick off carefully; later divide and repot off singly when larger. Keep well shaded at all times.

Greenhouse Varieties.—Embracing a choice mixture of best varieties suitable for conservatory. Per pkt. 1/-

Hardy Outdoor Varieties.—Very handsome and indispensable for garden and verandah decoration; mixed. Per pkt. 1/-



SINGLE GAILLARDIA

P. FUCHSIA Well-known pot plants, suitable either for the house or for shaded situations in the garden. Sow carefully in tins under glass in Autumn and Spring. Keep tins in a shaded position. Transplant into rich soil and water plants liberally. (Seed germinates in about a month.)

Mixed.—Best collection of Single & Double varieties, embracing all the colours to be had in Fuchsias. There are few ladies that don't want to grow Fuchsias from seed, as they are among the most interesting, attractive, and charming flowers grown. Per pkt. 2/6.

H.A. GAILLARDIA Dependable showy blooms, borne singly on long stems, ranging from 2 to 3 inches across, mostly of reds laid over yellow. Used for beds, borders, and cutting purposes. 1½ to 2 ft. A.S.

Single Mixed.—Large Paris Daisy-like flowers of various shades—orange, claret, amaranth, &c. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed.—Large globular heads borne on long stiff stems, ranging in colour from pale yellow to deep crimson. Per pkt. 6d.

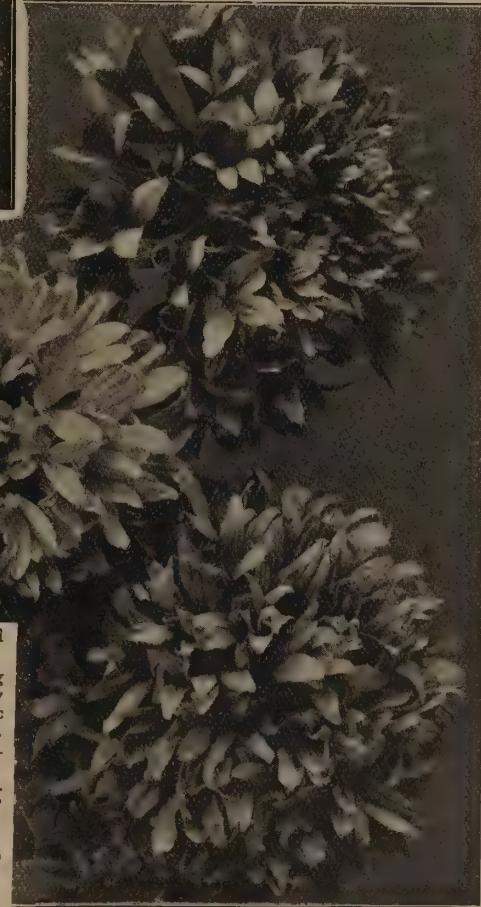
Amblyodon.—Large, single, salmon-red flowers, deep crimson centre, borne on long stems. Best Gaillardia grown for cut-flowers and borders. Pkt. 6d.

GERANIUM. See PELARGONIUM.

H.A. GILIA Tricolor Free-flowering hardy annual of easy culture, 1 to 1½ ft. high, producing star-shaped flowers in all colours and shades. Suitable for beds, rockwork, and edgings. A.S. Pkt. 6d.



DOUBLE FUCHSIA



DOUBLE GAILLARDIA



GEUM

P. GEUM (*Dutch—NAGELKRUID*)

Showy hardy garden perennial of low growth, sending up flower stems 2 feet tall. Very free blooming; excellent for cutting and table decoration. A.S.

Mrs Bradshaw.—Large intense orange-scarlet semi-double flowers measuring 2 to 2½ ins. across, with large waved petals of great substance. Much the best red variety. Per pkt. 6d.

LADY STRATHEDEN.—This new **NOVELTY** Geum is almost identical with the well-known *Mrs Bradshaw* in all but colour, bearing its large semi-double flowers on fine long stems, which render them most suitable for cutting, and as the flowers last well in water, it can be thoroughly recommended for house and table decoration, while for a show in the garden it cannot be surpassed, the general effect being a blaze of gold. The colour is a true rich bright golden yellow. Per pkt. 1/-

P. GLADIOLUS (*Dutch—ZWAARDLEILIE*)

(*The Flower for all purposes*)

A beautiful class of flowers. Spikes bear from 3 to 6 open flowers at one time and frequently measure 4 to 5 inches in diameter, ranging in colour from creamy white, lemon, clear yellow, soft salmon-pink to bright red and deepest crimson. There are also lovely light lavender or sky-blue shades. Practically every colour is found in these New Gladiolus Hybrids, and there is no garden complete without them. Sow in tins in Autumn and early Spring and transplant into rich soil. Water the plants liberally. Take up bulbs late in the Autumn. Store and plant again early in Spring, when they make a quick growth, flowering abundantly. 3 to 4 ft.



Mixed Hybrids.—We believe Gladioli are among the most satisfactory flowers to grow. A bed in bloom is a sight never forgotten and as cut flowers they are unsurpassed. Per pkt. 1/-

H.H.A. GOURDS (*Dutch—SIERKALABASSEN*) GLADIOLUS

Interesting and attractive rapid growing Annual climbers grown for their decorative foliage and curiously shaped and coloured fruits. Sow in Spring.

Ornamental, mixed.—Fruits curiously formed and often strangely marked. All are hard shelled and will keep for years. Per pkt. 6d.

Luffa or Towel Gourd.—This fruit has a peculiar lining, which is sponge-like, porous, tough, elastic and durable, making a natural dishcloth or sponge. Allow the fruits to hang on the vines until well ripened, when the skin can be removed and the fibrous sponge-like interior taken out, cleaned, and dried. Per pkt. 6d.

JAPANESE NEST EGG.—Resemble in size, colour, and shape the eggs of hens. Shells are hard and do not crack, and are uninjured by cold or wet and therefore make the very best nest eggs. Plant in poor soil or fruits will grow too large. Most useful novelty for our farming friends and all poultry keepers, as it will fool the old hen every time. Pkt. 6d.

P. GRANADILLA

The Climber for everybody, very fast growing and hardy. Fruits edible, purple when ripe, the pulp orange colour and a pleasant sub-acid taste. Grows easily from seed, which usually germinates within 4 to 6 weeks. Soak seed in warm water for a day before sowing. Per pkt. 6d.



JAPANESE NEST EGG



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

GRASSES (Dutch—SIERGRASSEN)

Ornamental, mixed.—Useful for edgings, centres of beds, ribbons, etc., and valuable for bouquets, decorations, etc., as nothing adds more grace to them than a few ornamental grasses mixed with the other flowers. Sow in the open, thin out or transplant. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. GODETIA

A brilliant and profuse flowering class of plants of easy cultivation and no garden is complete without them A.S.

Single mixed.—Dwarf, spreading habit of growth; flowers wide open, numerous and handsome, and of a beautiful satiny texture. 1½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Double mixed.—Quite distinct from the ordinary Single Godetia, the flowers being borne in long sprays, each spray bearing many Balsam-like flowers of the most delicate and brilliant colours. Excellent for cutting. 2½ ft. Pkt. 6d.

DOUBLE ROSE QUEEN.

NOVELTY

—A most impressive flower of recent introduction, which seems to be just a bit finer than any of the others. The plants branch freely and attain a height of about 2½ feet, and the beautiful double rose-pink flowers are clustered all along the fine strong stems, which are remarkably free-flowering and last a long time in bloom. Per pkt. 1/-

GOLDEN FEATHER.

See PYRETHRUM.



DOUBLE GODETIA



GYPSOPHILA ELEGANS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

THE RAINBOW GRASS

or Japanese Coloured Mealie (*Maize*)

As an ornamental foliage plant this Corn (Maize) is not only highly effective but very interesting, the wonderfully variegated leaves being striped with bright green, silvery white, rosy purple, and sulphur yellow. Sow in Spring after all danger of frost is past. 4 to 5 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. GYPSOPHILA (Dutch—GIPSKRUID)

Delicate free-flowering plant covered with star-shaped flowers, valuable for bunching and trimming bouquets of flowers that cannot readily be cut with their own foliage, either green or dried; very graceful and easily cultivated. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. Sow where the plants are to flower and thin out liberally A.S.

Elegans.—Improved large-flowering variety. Branching plants 18 ins. high fairly smothered with graceful snow-white flowers ½-in. across. Pkt. 6d.

Rosea.—Long fine mist-like panicles of tiny pink. For rockwork or shrubbery. 1½ ft. Pkt. 6d.

Paniculata.—Hardy perennial, but will bloom the first season. The sprays of white blossom are excellent for cutting. 3 to 4 ft. Pkt. 6d.



HELIOTROPE

HELIANTHUS. See SUNFLOWER.

HESPERIS MATRONALIS. See SWEET ROCKET.

To be kept at their best, flowers should be gathered early in the morning or late in the afternoon and protected from the sun's rays as much as possible

HOLLYHOCK (Dutch—STOKROSE)

Hollyhocks are truly "King of the Garden." A clump or line in any garden gives an effect not attainable with any other plant, as they inject so much colour and life and picturesqueness with their gorgeous densely-set pillars ranging in height from 4 to 7 feet. Flowers are large and double, many beautifully fringed, and ranging in an endless variety of colours. Sow in beds or tins, and when the plants have made five leaves, transplant to permanent position 2 to 3 feet apart in rich soil and water liberally. A.S.

Chater's Prize, mixed.—Magnificent long spikes, crowded with large double rose-like flowers, in all colours and shades. Perennial. Per pkt. 6d.

New Annual, mixed.—Very large, loosely formed, double and semi-double flowers, finely fringed, and seldom less than 5 inches across. The colours vary from the palest shrimp-pink to deep red. Beautiful and artistic, and very free bloomers. Per pkt. 6d.

HONESTY FLOWER. See LUNARIA.

:: SELLING SEEDS IS OUR BUSINESS ::
We think Seeds, study Seeds, talk Seeds, and know Seeds. Our Seeds are personally selected every year from the World's Best Growers, and after arrival stored in our up-to-date warehouse under the most ideal conditions. We cordially invite Farmers, Market Gardeners, and others to see and judge for themselves.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

P. HELIOTROPE — Dutch — ZONNEWENDE

Of all the fragrant flowers Heliotrope is as sweet as any. It is a splendid garden or house plant, growing about 18 inches high, with large flower heads and rich green foliage. Sow early in spring in tins under glass and cover only lightly. Transplant when large enough to the open, setting about 1 foot apart, when weather is warm. Excellent for bedding and fine for cutting. Whilst it is a perennial, it will not stand any frost, and is therefore best started afresh each year.

Giant Blue.—The flowers of this magnificent new variety are of a beautiful shade of true navy-blue and undoubtedly far ahead of anything yet seen. Plants are robust, healthy, and bushy, and the flower-heads of great size and beauty, measuring 6 to 12 inches across. Their fragrance is delightful and pronounced. Per pkt. 1/-

Choice Mixed.—Colours range through all shades from light violet to dark blue, and the very large flower trusses are agreeably scented. Fine for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. HELICHRYSUM Straw Flower

Of all Everlastings this is the best known, and there is a charm attached to them which places them in a realm of their own; the plants are literally covered with large fine glistening flowers. Attractive in beds and borders, and keep well as cut-flowers or dried for winter bouquets. When wanted for this purpose they should be cut with as long stems as possible, and when blooms are about half open, take off all foliage, tie in bunches and hang head downwards in some dark dry place until thoroughly dried. Sow where to flower and thin to stand not closer than 12 ins. apart; 2 to 3 ft. A.S.

Monstrous, White.—Very large full double flowers, pure white. Per pkt. 6d.

Monstrous, Mixed.—All colours, including pink, yellow, scarlet, red, violet, and brown. Flowers extra large. Per pkt. 6d.



HELICHRYSUM

H.A. HUNNEMANNIA

This most beautiful plant forms a shrubby bush about 2 ft. in height, with finely cut glaucous foliage, and produces its large tulip-shaped flowers, 3 ins. across, on stiff stems 12 ins. long. The colour is a clear brilliant golden-yellow; the petals are broad and crinkled, resembling crushed satin. Invaluable for cutting, as the flowers will keep in water for several days. Blooms from early summer until hard frost. Sow in spring and autumn in shallow drills where plants are to bloom. Seed takes about a month to germinate. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. ICE PLANT

(*Mesembryanthemum*)

A very pretty trailing annual, suitable for rock-work, hanging baskets, etc. It has fleshy wax-like leaves, which have the appearance of being covered with ice crystals. Flowers small and white. Sow in tins of light sandy soil, and prick off. 1 ft. S. Per pkt. 6d.

G.P. IMPATIENS

(*Zanzibar Balsam*)

As pot plants for the house or for bedding in partly shaded places the Zanzibar Balsam can be highly recommended. They are free bloomers, and their waxy looking blooms, 1½ to 2 ins. across, which are produced almost continuously, form a pretty contrast to their glossy green leaves. Sow in spring in tins and cover with glass. Transplant carefully after all danger of frost has passed. 1½ to 2 ft.

Choice mixed.

Per pkt. 1/-



JAPANESE
MORNING GLORIES

H.A. IPOMŒA, Heavenly Blue

(*Convolvulus*) (Dutch—BLAUW WINDE)

Annual climber of rapid growth with fine beautiful sky-blue flowers, 4 to 5 ins. across. Soak the seed in warm water before sowing. S. Per pkt. 6d.

B. IPOMOPSIS

Embracing all the various colours, such as golden, scarlet, carmine, &c. Long spikes, graceful foliage. 3 ft. A.S.

Choice mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS
ALWAYS RELIABLE

H.A. JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

(Dutch—JAPANSCHE WINDE)

Of all the Annual Climbers these are the quickest and most luxuriant in growth; wonderful in the variety of colours, which range from white through all shades of blue and purple-rose to dark red, &c. Many are striped, marbled, and blotched. Sure to command the admiration of all flower lovers. Soak seed in warm water before sowing. 10 to 12 feet. S. Pkt. 6d.

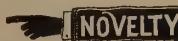
JAPANESE NEST EGG.

See GOURDS.



HOLLYHOCK

ISOLOMA



A Distinct and Magnificent Novelty in Pot Plants.

The large leaves, which are of a texture similar to those of the Gloxinia, are of a rich dark green; the reverse of them, as well as the flower stalks, are covered with bright red hair. The immense Gloxinia-like flowers are produced in great abundance and in various colours and colour combinations, including everything from brilliant orange to the darkest scarlet, many being tigered and spotted. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, are bushy and require no staking. They will start flowering within six months from sowing, and will be in bloom for a long period. Their constitution is very robust, which enables them to thrive in living rooms. A most desirable pot and greenhouse plant, which should be cultivated like Begonias. **Choice mixed.** Pkt. 2/-

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

P. JAPANESE KUDZU VINE

(*Pueraria*)

A twining vine of remarkably rapid growth, making the Kudzu Vine or "Jack-in-the-Bean-Stalk" of great value where permanent covering of arbors, verandahs, &c., is wanted. Bears in great abundance small racemes of pea-shaped flowers of a rosy purple colour, resembling Wistaria. Foliage large and lobed. Easily grown from seed. 25 to 50 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



JAPANESE KUDZU VINE

BLUE LACE FLOWER

This charming flower is becoming extremely popular. The colour is the most beautiful shade of clear sky-blue that one can imagine. The umbrella-shaped clusters of flowers, often measuring 2 or 3 inches across, are borne in great number on vigorous growing plants 1½ to 2 feet high. Seed germinates in about 3 to 4 weeks, and should be sown early in spring in tins, under protection, and transplanted to open ground when seedlings are about 2 or 3 inches high. Water copiously during hot weather. Unsurpassed for vases as the flowers may be arranged to give a most decorative and pleasing effect. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.P. LANTANA

One of the most desirable half-hardy perennial greenhouse or bedding plants, with Verbena-like flower heads of orange, white, rose, and other colours, constantly in bloom and emitting a pleasant fragrance. Seed slow to germinate, and should be sown early in boxes or sheltered beds, transplanting after danger from frost is past to open ground about 2 feet apart. Height 2 to 3 ft. S.

Choice Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.



KOCHIA

H.A. KOCHIA

A rapid-growing highly ornamental annual, forming regular pyramids of Cypress-like appearance, with small feathery light green foliage which deepens in colour as summer advances until the whole plant assumes a fiery crimson hue. 3 to 4 ft. S. Per pkt. 6d.

Kirchhoff's Seeds have no equal. One trial always convinces.



BLUE LACE FLOWER

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... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

H.A. **LARKSPUR** (*Annual Delphinium*)
(Dutch—Ridderspoor)

Highly esteemed for the brilliant display they make in the garden. Seed germinates in 2 or 3 weeks and is best sown in beds or tins, and when the young plants are well started thin out or transplant to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. A.S.

Double Stock-Flowered, mixed. — Tall branching variety with beautiful long spikes of flowers; fine for cutting, 3 to 4 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

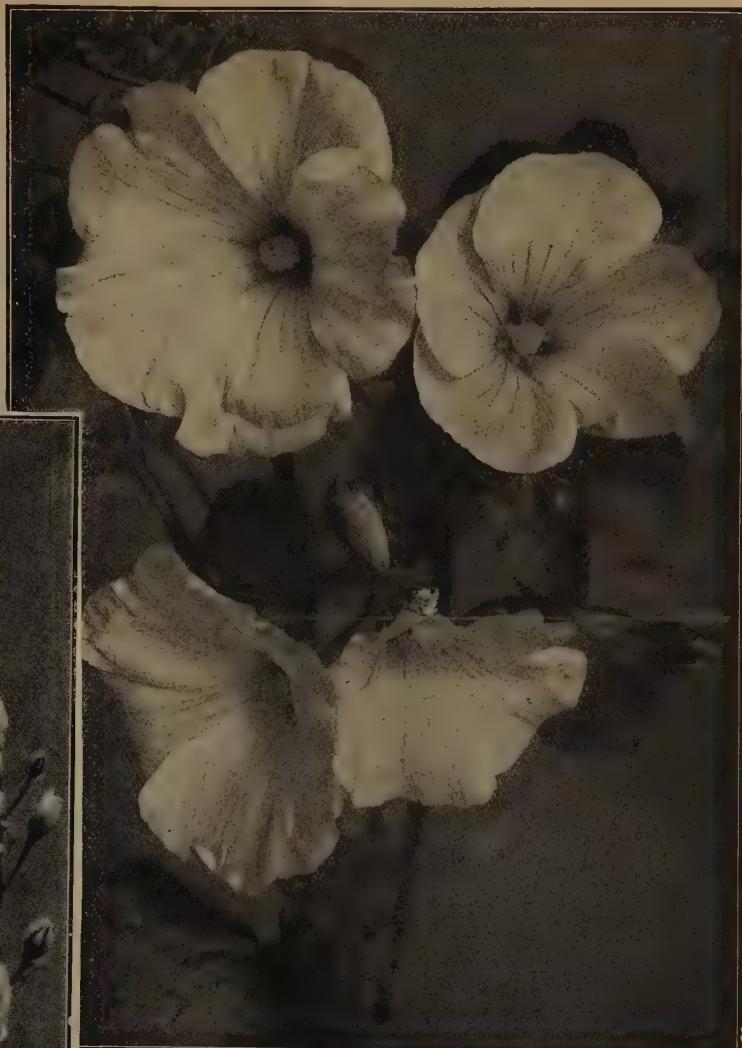
Dwarf Rocket or Hyacinth - Flowered, mixed. — Only 12 to 18 ins. high, densely covered with very large flowers, resembling a Dutch Hyacinth in style of bloom. Fine for bedding. Pkt. 6d.

Emperor, mixed. — Produces an abundance of long slender flower spikes in the most striking colours; desirable cut flowers. 2 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

LARKSPUR. For Perennial varieties,
see DELPHINIUM.



LARKSPUR



LAVATERA

H.H.A. **LAVATERA Rosea** (Mallow)

Beautiful robust garden annual of easy culture. The plants form branching compact bushes, 2½ to 3 feet in height, bearing profusely large shallow cup-shaped flowers of brilliant rosy pink. Most effective in large beds or borders. As a cut-flower it is charming, lasting a long time in water. S. Per pkt. 6d.

LAVENDER. See HERBS.

H.A. **LEPTOSYNE** (Giant Yellow Marguerite)

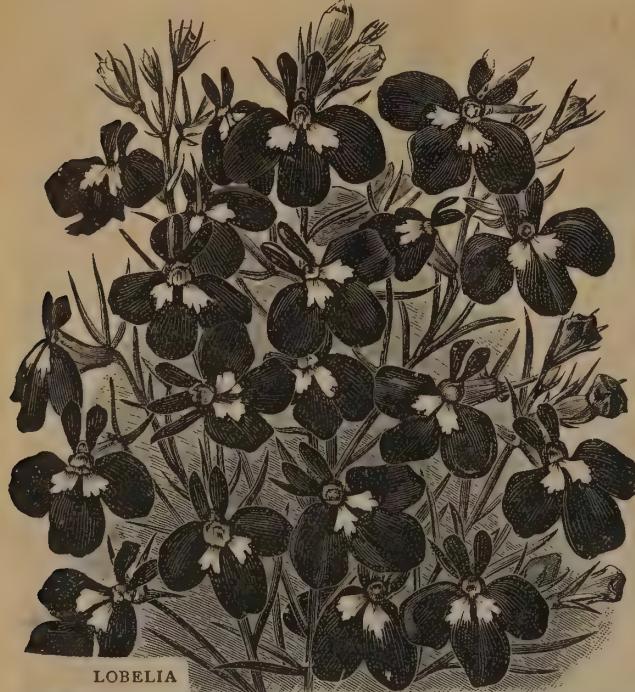
A valuable hardy annual of easy culture, producing an abundance of large golden yellow Marguerite-like flowers within a few months. Excellent for cutting. 1½ to 2 feet. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. **LINUM** (Scarlet Flax)
(Dutch—Vlas)

One of the most showy Annuals for flower beds and masses, bearing on delicate stems clusters of glossy bright red single flowers, saucer-shaped, with black centre, and about 1 inch across. Height 18 inches. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

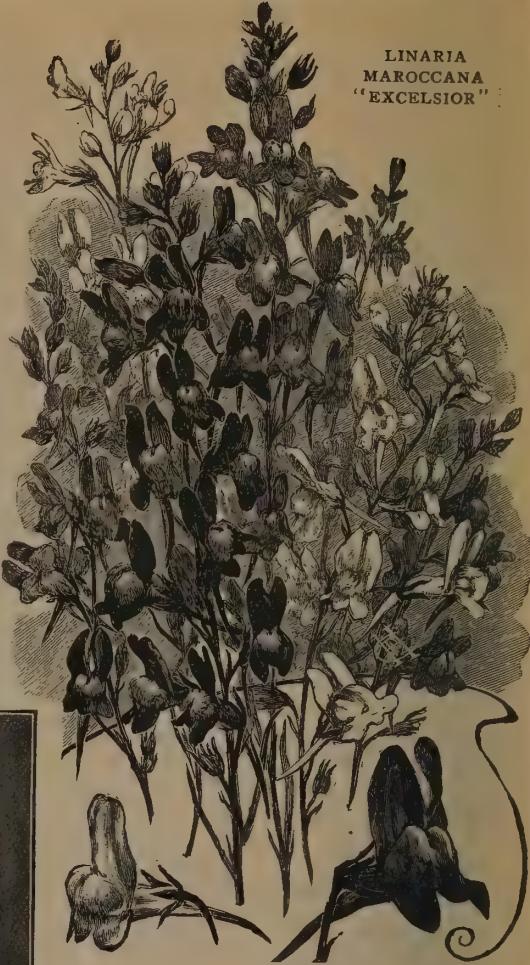
- - BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH - -
FLOWERS FROM YOUR OWN GARDEN

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.



LOBELIA

*Kirchhoff's Seeds have been for more than 30 Years a Standard among
the Best Gardeners of the Union for both Purity and Excellence.*



LINARIA
MAROCCANA
"EXCELSIOR"



LUPINUS

H.A. LINARIA

(Dutch—VLASLEEUWENBEK)

Maroccana Excelsior, mixed.—Excellent cut flower. Plants covered with beautiful small Snapdragon-like flowers ranging in colours from white to yellow, pink and blue. Special fine strain, consisting of a mixture of choicest flowered sorts. 12 to 15 ins. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. LOBELIA

Gems of the flower garden, blooming very quickly from seed and highly desirable for edgings, ribbon bedding, and garden decoration, as well as for pot culture, hanging baskets, &c. Sow in tins under glass in Autumn and Spring, barely covering the seed, and keep soil moist. Transplant when large enough. Liquid manure given while in bloom greatly improves the flowers.

When sown in the autumn Lobelias require some protection from frost.

Emperor.—Best variety grown, with light blue flowers and light green foliage. 6 ins. Per pkt. 6d.

Crystal Palace.—Small compact bushes, dark blue flowers and dark foliage. Fine for edgings and carpet bedding, 6 ins. Pkt. 6d.

Sapphire.—Very robust growing trailing variety for hanging baskets, pots, and vases. Flowers sky blue with white eye, strikingly showy. 18 to 30 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

LUCCA GOURD. See GOURDS.

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LUNARIA (HONESTY FLOWER)

Hardy biennial, admired for its silvery seed pods, which when dried are semi-transparent and will last for years, making a pretty ornament for vases, &c. A.S. 3 to 3½ ft. Per pkt. 6d.

LUPINUS (LUPINS)

Ornamental free-flowering easily grown plants with long graceful spikes of rich and various coloured pea-shaped flowers; invaluable for cutting. Sow in autumn and spring where the plants are to bloom, and as plants grow thin out, leaving about 1 foot between the plants. 3 to 5 feet.

Annual Hybrids, mixed.—Very showy; a choice mixture of blue, rose, white, red, and yellow. Per pkt. 6d.

Perennial Hybrids, mixed.—Extremely handsome and stately, blooming continuously and profusely. Highly recommended. Per pkt. 6d.

Mutabilis roseus (Annual).—Long spikes of bright pink flowers; very choice. Per pkt. 6d.

Cruikshanksii (Annual).—Fine long spikes of purple, shaded yellow, and white. Per pkt. 6d.

P. LYCHNIS

Chalcedonica, mixed (Maltese or Jerusalem Cross).—

A most beautiful hardy perennial, growing about 3 feet high and producing large heads of brilliant scarlet, pure white, and flesh-coloured flowers all summer long. Very desirable for mass planting and for a combination of colours in the border. Fine for bouquets. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



MARGUERITES

H.A. MALOPE (MALLOW)

Showy plants for large mixed flower and shrubby borders, covered with bloom during the whole season. Valuable for vases or other decorative purposes. Flowers are large, and of a glossy pearly white. 3 ft A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

NOTE

Our List of Flower Seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Often varieties are listed which are of little value in the garden, and others are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow. We want our Seeds to give satisfaction, and our selection of varieties for this Catalogue has been made with this purpose in view.

MARGUERITES (OX-EYE DAISY)

(Dutch—MARGRIETE)

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, blooming freely for several months. Unexcelled as a cut flower or as a bedding or border plant, and no flower garden is complete without it. 2½ to 3½ ft. A.S.

Shasta Daisy (Perennial).—Flowers pure white, star-shaped, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, produced on long wiry stems. Per pkt. 6d.

Paris Daisy (Perennial).—Very profuse bloomer; large white single flowers with small centre, perfectly hardy. Pkt. 6d.

Evening Star (Annual).—Superb variety; large golden yellow flowers; profuse and early bloomers. Per pkt. 6d.

Perfection (Perennial).—This great white Californian Daisy produces, when well grown, magnificent pure white flowers rarely less than 4 inches across, with long, narrow, quilled or twisted petals borne on long strong stems. Per pkt. 6d.

MARVEL OF PERU.

See MIRABILIS JALAPA.

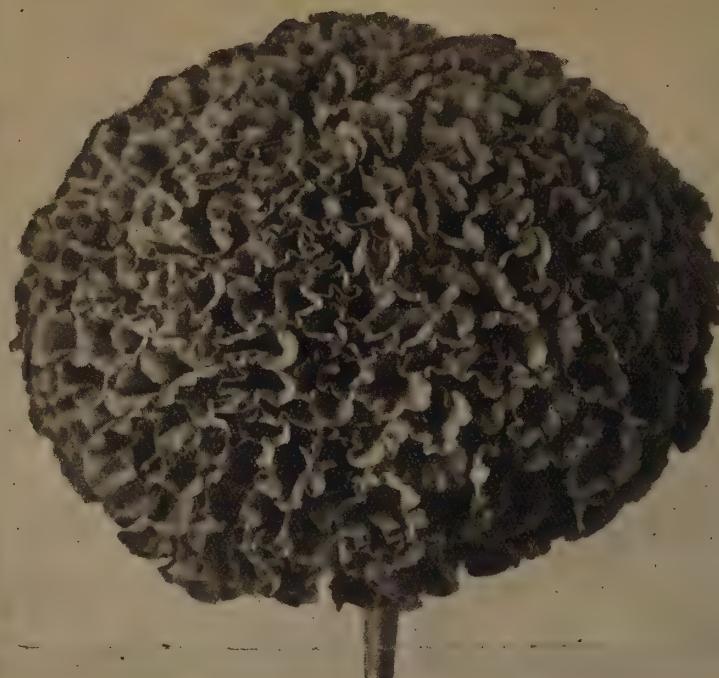
MICHAELMAS DAISY.

See PERENNIAL ASTERS.

NEW CUSTOMERS

The purchase of no other merchandise is more important than that of Seeds; the wise gardener and planter has the harvest in view when he selects his Seedsman; his Seeds are the foundation of his crop; he requires the best Seeds that grow, and the varieties that pay best. It has been our constant effort and study to ascertain what is best for our climate, what will succeed best, and where to grow our supplies. We have no hesitation in saying that our efforts have been successful. Leading Gardeners and Planters use our Seeds, knowing them to be the best. From others we ask the favour of a trial.

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DOUBLE MARIGOLD

Eldorado.—Flowers are very large and double, of a clear primrose colour; very showy high-bred type. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Legion of Honour (Little Brownie).—Handsome single variety covered with a multitude of flowers. In colour it is a velvety golden yellow blotched with purple, 10 ins. Fine for edgings. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. MATRICARIA

Handsome free-flowering plants of easy cultivation, in bloom throughout the Summer. A.S.

Snowball.—Quantities of snow-white double flowers in dense clusters, borne on slender stems. 2 ft. high. Desirable for bedding and fine for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Ball.—Compact dwarf growing variety, profusely covered by a multitude of quilled flowers of a rich golden yellow; fine for carpet bedding and edging. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.



MIMULUS

H.H.A.

MARIGOLD

(Dutch—TAGETES)

Handsome Half-hardy Annuals of easy culture and always satisfactory, giving a fine display of blooms throughout the season. Fine as cut flowers, vase or bowl of any of the rich yellow sorts in combination with a few blue Larkspurs or Cornflowers is very striking. Sow in Spring.

Dwarf Double French, mixed.

—Very bright and effective; excellent for edging and bedding. 1 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Tall Double African, mixed.

Large double flowers on tall stems; yellow, orange, maroon, striped, &c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Pkt. 6d.

Lemon Queen.—Extra large round double flowers of a clear canary-yellow. Highly meritorious and fine for cutting. Fit for any show. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Orange Ball.—Flowers very large, 10 to 14 ins. in circumference, extremely double, and quilled like a Dahlia. The flowers are of a rich orange and produced in great profusion. Admirably adapted for cutting. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.



MARIGOLD—LEGION OF HONOUR

H.A. MATHIOLA (Evening Scented Stock)

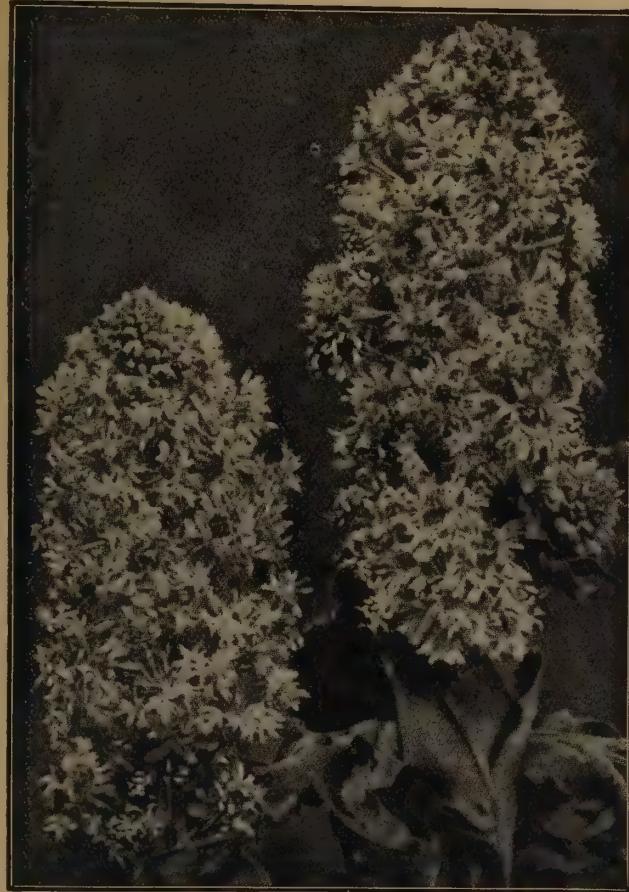
This old-fashioned Annual has no beauty to recommend it, the flowers being a dull purplish lilac, but it is well worth growing for the entrancing fragrance it emits during the evening. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. MIMULUS or Monkey Flower

Beautiful little plants, splendid for greenhouse or verandah, doing best in partial shady places. Colour and markings of the pretty Gloxinia-shaped flowers are rich in the extreme. Sow carefully in tins under glass and transplant. 1 ft. A.S.

Choice mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

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MIGNONETTE—MACHET

H.A. MIGNONETTE

(Dutch—RESEDA)

Without Mignonette in our garden something indeed would be missing. Its large deliciously fragrant spikes of bloom are everyone's admiration. Make successive sowings in Autumn and Spring where the plants are to flower, covering about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. Firm the ground after sowing and keep seed-bed shaded and cool. Thin out to at least 6 inches apart each way. For cutting all varieties are perfection, 12 to 18 inches.

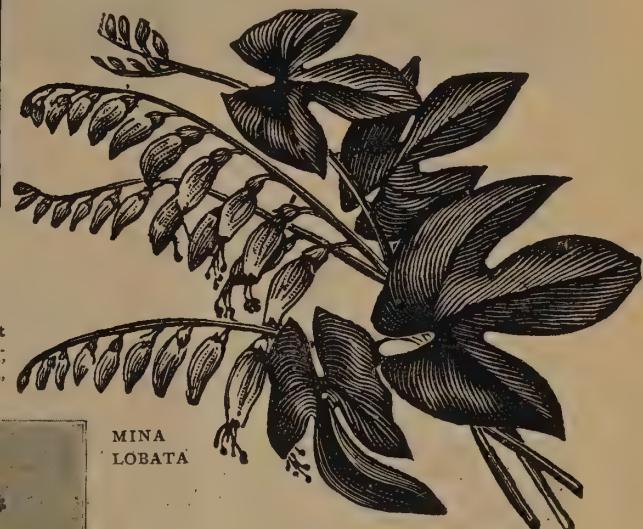
White Pearl.—Among all the varieties of Mignonette that have ever been introduced **White Pearl** is the best and most distinct. The immense trusses of nearly white flowers are borne on strong stiff stalks, and are of a delightfully rich and powerful fragrance; the best Mignonette for all purposes, either outside or for pots. Per pkt. 1/-

Machet.—No Mignonette which can equal this. Dwarf compact plants, and broad cone-shaped thick spikes of deliciously sweet-scented flowers. Foliage glossy green. Evenly branched and of continuous flowering habit. Per pkt. 6d.

Victoria.—An excellent strain, of stocky robust growth, and producing in great abundance large trusses of fire-red flowers, perfect for cutting; exquisitely scented. Per pkt. 6d.

Paris Market.—Large fragrant spikes of reddish flowers; fine for pots and most popular. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Queen.—Distinct variety; long massive spikes of golden yellow flowers; sweet and elegant. Pkt. 6d.



MINA LOBATA

H.H.A. MIRABILIS JALAPA (Marvel of Peru) (Dutch—NACHTSCHOONEN)

The plants are large and each needs 3 or 4 feet of space each way for its best development. Flowers are funnel-shaped, large, and of white, yellow, crimson, violet, &c., striped and splashed, giving the flowers a most "bizarre" effect. The flowers open in afternoon, hence the name "Four o'clock." Sow in spring after danger of frost is past. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. Per pkt. 6d.



MYOSOTIS

H.H.A. MINA LOBATA

A charming and luxuriant Annual climber, with very singular attractive and beautiful flowers borne in twin sprays. Buds are bright red, changing to orange-yellow at opening and pale yellow when in full bloom. Sow in Spring and soak seed for two days before sowing. Seed germinates in about 3 to 5 weeks. Per pkt. 6d.

H.P. MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not) (Dutch—VERGEET-MIJ-NIET)

One of the most cheerful and popular plants, succeeding best in a moist and shady situation. Sow in beds or in tins in shallow drills and when well started thin out or transplant to stand 6 inches apart. A.S.

Alpestris.—Fine for cutting. Flowers large and of most exquisite sky-blue, borne on long stiff stems. 15 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Victoria.—Dwarf and bushy, flowering very early. Flowers large, bright blue; fine for pots. 9 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

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DWARF NASTURTIUMS

H.A. NASTURTIUMS

(Dutch—O. I. KERS)

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of colouring, and general excellence the Nasturtium is unexcelled. Unlike most flowers, they seem to grow and bloom best on rather poor soil. The Dwarf or Tom Thumb varieties grow about 12 inches high, and are most excellent for bedding, bordering, or window boxes. The Tall Nasturtium is a favourite climber for covering fences, trellis, rockeries, etc.; while both are good for cutting and vase decoration. The seed pods can be gathered while green for pickling. Sow about 3 to 6 inches apart from August to March anywhere except in the shade and cover with about 1 inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When plants begin to crowd one another, thin to stand about 12 inches apart.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

Chameleon.—Unique in bearing flowers in abundance, some of which will be yellow, some crimson, some rose, and others beautifully mottled and variegated. Per pkt. 6d.

Empress of India.—This variety shows a fine contrast between the rich salmon-scarlet flowers and the deep green leaves. Splendid for beds or borders. Per pkt. 6d.

Aurora.—An outstanding variety with bright chrome-yellow flowers attractively veined with purplish-carmine. The colour contrast is particularly striking. Per pkt. 6d.

Atropurpureum.—The flowers are a rich velvety dark crimson, while the foliage is a deep bluish green. Per pkt. 6d.

Dwarf Giants, mixed.—A bed of these Nasturtiums in full bloom makes a gorgeous display, as the colour range of the flowers is magnificent. Varieties with both light and dark foliage have been included because of the added effect. Per pkt. 6d.

Variegated Queen Hybrids.—Foliage variegated and veined in silver, green, yellow, and cream; showy and attractive. Per pkt. 6d.

LILLIPUT HYBRIDS.—A dainty type of very dwarf growth, making fine compact little bushes [NOVELTY] only about 8 ins. high. The flowers, although smaller than the regular Nasturtiums, are very brilliant in colour, and are produced in a wonderful variety of shades and combinations, including cream, rose, scarlet, orange, crimson, etc. Especially graceful for window boxes, hanging baskets and vases, where its graceful habit gives a maximum effect and does not interfere with the other plants. Fine also for edgings and the rock garden. Per pkt. 1/-

YOU CANNOT HAVE TOO MANY NASTURTIUMS

They will grow, bloom, and flourish, and give you joy for a long time. A row in full bloom is beyond description—containing shades of yellow, rose, scarlet, orange, lemon, bronze, maroon, ruby, cream, and pink, both in solid colours, mottled and striped in many showy and exquisite ways.

SEEDS AS GIFTS.

You can "Say it with Flowers" in a way that will be long remembered. What will give more lasting pleasure to your gardening friend than a few packets of choice flower seeds? Include your Card with your order, and we will forward to any address a neat parcel, pre-paid, with your Card.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

NASTURTIUMS—contd.

Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums

Few flowers add such "bits of beauty" to the garden as the different types of Nasturtiums.

Finest Mixed.—A mixture made up of every colour of this popular flower; blossoms large and conspicuous. There is no flower of which you need seed in larger quantities for liberal planting than this variety. Pkt. 6d.



TALL
NASTURTIUMS



NEMESIA

Lobb's Mixed.—The leaves and flowers are somewhat smaller and neater than the ordinary Tall Nasturtiums, but the splendid profusion of bloom and the intensely brilliant colours of the flowers render them of the greatest value. Per pkt. 6d.

Hybrids of Madame Gunther.—Vines thrifty and floriferous; the tints include red, salmon, rose, yellow, &c., in many combinations; some flowers are self-coloured, some mottled, blotched, and margined. Pkt. 6d.

H.A. NEMESIA

Delightful little bushy plants for edging and bedding. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins or in the open and cover seed very lightly only. Transplant or thin out to stand about 6 to 9 inches apart. 12 to 15 inches high.

Strumosa grandiflora, mixed.—A particularly choice strain, including a wide range of colours covering white, yellow, cream, ochre, orange, carmine, red, scarlet, and striped. Per pkt. 6d.

BLUE GEM.—Decidedly novel and distinct new **NOVELTY** Nemesia which we can strongly recommend for edging, bedding, and massing. The plants are dwarf and bushy, and the charming little flowers show the loveliest shade of soft azure-blue, looking exactly like a fine Forget-me-not. It will make a fine display in your garden. Per pkt. 1/-

Avoid sowing too deeply or not deep enough. The general rule is to sow all Seeds from 2 to 3 times their own thickness under the surface of the soil.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31) our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. NEMOPHILA Insignis

Very effective for beds and borders. The plants are of neat compact habit, grow 6 to 8 inches tall, and are of a beautiful sky-blue colour. Sow where to flower, and thin to stand 4 to 6 inches apart. A.S. Pkt. 6d.

H.A. NICOTIANA (Sweet Tobacco)

(Dutch—WELRIEKENDE TABAK)

Long and free-blooming annuals of the Tobacco family, with tubular-shaped fragrant flowers carried in clusters, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across. In bloom all Summer, 3 to 4 feet. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins or boxes, sprinkling the seeds thinly over the soil and covering very lightly only. When plants are about 3 or 4 inches high, transplant about 18 inches apart.

Affinis.—Large pure white star-shaped flowers of delicious fragrance. Per pkt. 6d.

Mixed.—Splendid type, colours ranging from white to rose, dark red, blue, violet, and purple; very sweet-scented. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. NIGELLA

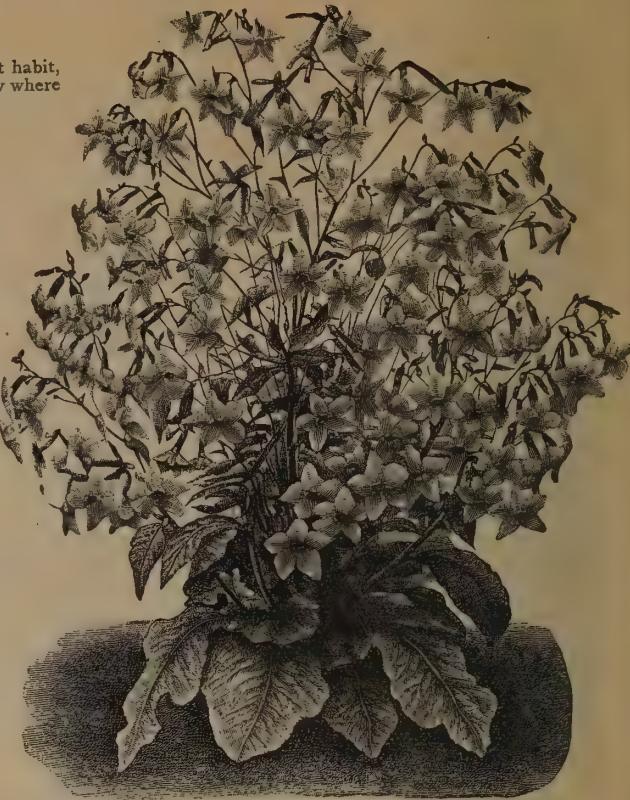
(Dutch—JUFFERTJE INT' GROEN)

Miss Jekyll.—A pretty annual for cutting. It grows about 18 inches high, has fine fern-like foliage, and large double clear Cornflower-blue flowers, surrounded by mossy fibres. Odd in every respect, and adds beauty and interest to any garden. Sow in A. and S. in light soil in tins or in the open, and transplant respectively; thin to stand about 10 inches apart. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. GENOTHERA (Evening Primrose)

(Dutch—TEUNISBLOEM)

A most desirable plant for Summer and Autumn blooming. Large showy golden yellow flowers, and most suitable for mixed garden beds and borders. Likes half-shady places best. The blossoms are fully expanded only late in the afternoon. Thin or transplant to stand about 12 to 15 inches apart. 3 to 4 ft. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.



NICOTIANA AFFINIS

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS. See GOURDS.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES. See GRASSES.

KIRCHHOFF'S SEEDS aid to profit and beautify



GENOTHERA



NIGELLA—MISS JEKYLL

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...



MAMMOTH "PERFECTION"

**MAMMOTH [NOVELTY]
"PERFECTION," Mixed**

Perfect Marvels in Size and Beauty.

Representing the culmination of many years' vigorous selection with the object in view of getting a type of flower at once the largest and most impressive, together with the most striking faces and colourings.

In this magnificent mixture of Mammoth-flowering Pansies the blossoms are borne on long stems well above the foliage, and are distinguished for their gorgeous and varied colourings and beautiful markings. They are of fine substance, velvety texture, perfect form, and giant size. The colourings are wonderfully rich and varied; every shade and tint of rose, canary-yellow, black, white, cream, lavender, garnet, sky-blue, and orange are produced in endless variation, and are so radiantly beautiful that they scarcely seem of the earth. No human being can ever depict accurately in colours the exquisite beauty and intricate detail of our *Mammoth "Perfection"* Pansies. Its gorgeousness baffles description.

Per pkt. 2/6

*We feel perfectly safe in stating that
Mammoth "Perfection" Pansies will eclipse every other
strain offered by any other house, and it will produce flowers
that will delight all beholders.*

THE MOST SUITABLE SOIL FOR PANSIES is good garden loam containing some lime, an element necessary to successful Pansy cultivation.

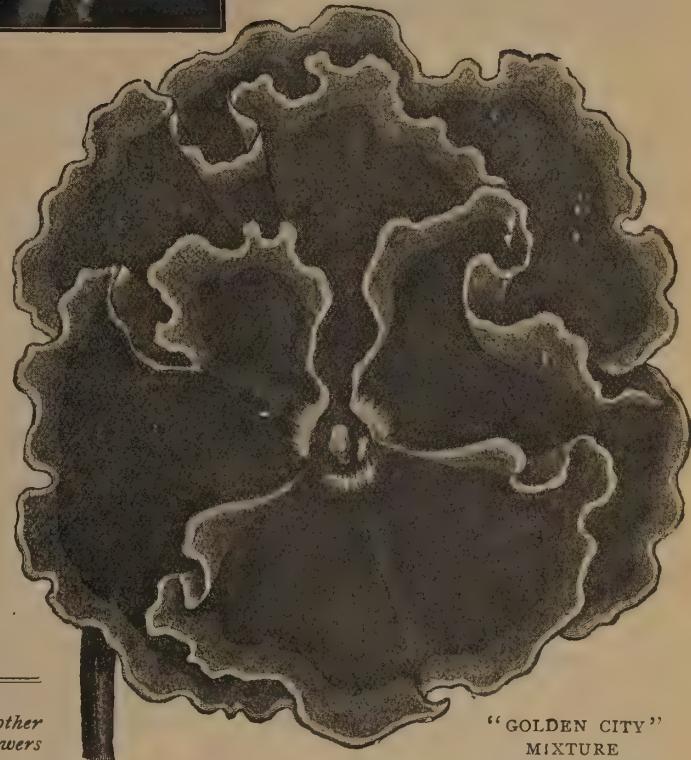
PANSIES

— (Dutch—VIOLEN) —

**OUR GREAT
SPECIALTY**

Pansies are almost exclusively raised from seed, which is best sown very early in Spring, while the ground is yet cool, for late Summer and Winter bloom, or in Autumn for Spring bloom. Sow in tins or boxes, in drills, about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and firm soil. Keep the seed-bed shaded and moist, and in about 2 to 3 weeks the seeds will germinate. Never allow the seed-bed to dry out, as Pansy seed does not germinate when the ground is hot and dry. (Laying newspapers or bags over the beds prevents drying out.) When the young plants make their appearance some little care is required in watering, as they are liable to damp off if they get too much moisture. When plants are large enough to handle, transplant to a distance of about 9 to 12 inches apart into liberally manured soil. Thorough cultivation should be given from the start, as Pansies will not thrive when obliged to share the beds with a mass of weeds. Water freely in dry weather, and remove faded flowers every few days. An open exposure suits them best, but they do also splendidly in partially shaded places. When extra large blooms for exhibition are desired, pinch off all but one or two to the plant,

**Do not plant Pansies in the shade of a tree
or building, as this causes straggly plants
with very few and inferior blooms.**



"GOLDEN CITY"
MIXTURE

ROYAL EXHIBITION PANSIES (Giant Show)



FRENCH PANSY

Everyone knows and admires the Pansy. Its varied and brilliant colours, its habit of continuous blooming, and the ease with which it is grown, all combine to place Pansies in the list of beautiful flowers that are indispensable.



SUPERB STANDARD PANSIES

English (World's Record), finest mixed.—Popular, easily grown, very hardy variety, unaffected by cold weather. Flowers of good size in endless variation and striking combinations. Specially recommended for Winter and Spring flowering. An unequalled collection of all the finest types. Per pkt. 6d.

French, finest mixed.—An unusually wide range of colours—white to deepest maroon, creamy-yellow to orange, dainty rose to brilliant crimson, etc., all fine for bedding, and will make a rich display. Per pkt. 6d.

Madame Perret, mixed.—Petals frilled; dark wine, pink, and red shades, all beautifully veined; exquisite at all times. Originated with a French Specialist. Per pkt. 6d.

Orchid-Flowered, mixed.—Ground colour of flowers is mostly light, while the petals are marked with large brown or golden blotches. Resemble the quaint shape of the Orchid, as the upper petals are upright and plaited. Per pkt. 6d.

Striped and Mottled.—A beautiful variety with good-sized flowers striped and mottled in various tints on contrasting ground colours. Per pkt. 6d.

Emperor.—Splendid ultramarine blue with purple eye; splendid for bedding. Per pkt. 6d.

Faust, The King of the Blacks.—Deep jet black and velvety. Per pkt. 6d.

Fire King.—Shades of brilliant red and scarlet; very showy. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Queen.—Fine large flowers of a rich pure golden yellow. Per pkt. 6d.

Gold Margined.—Deep velvety brown with a broad gold edge. Per pkt. 6d.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Lower petals deep purple-violet, shading to lavender and white in the upper ones. Per pkt. 6d.

All our strains are from the most noted Pansy growers in the world, and we know they cannot fail to give the most unbounded satisfaction to amateur and professional gardeners alike.

An Attractive Offer

The whole Collection of the above 16 Superb Standard Pansies, One Packet each

For 7/6 Cash with Order

Mahogany.—Rich shades of brownish red. Per pkt. 6d.
Purplish Violet.—Very rich, of deepest royal purple known. Per pkt. 6d.
Silvery Seam.—A beautiful dark purple with a broad white margin. Per pkt. 6d.

Snowflake.—Fine for bedding. Pure snow-white. Per pkt. 6d.

Yellow, with Black Eye.—A splendid bedding variety. Per pkt. 6d.

TUFTED PANSIES.

See VIOLA.

PARIS DAISY.

See MARGUERITE.

PEAS, EVERLASTING. *See SWEET PEAS.*

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. PETUNIAS

and yet rewards the gardener with such an enormous mass of gay blooms from early spring right into winter. There is no flower more highly prized for use in beds, massing, borders, window-boxes, baskets, or vases. Of the easiest culture. Sow in tins or boxes in Spring, covering the seed very lightly only with fine soil and put a sheet of glass on top. Water with a fine spray, and do not allow seedlings to dry up. When large enough, set the plants about 18 inches apart in good soil. Judicious watering is essential with Petunias during dry weather, and whilst the plants are flowering an occasional application of liquid cow manure or some other fertiliser will improve the quality and quantity of the blooms. By nipping off the top several times, compact bushy plants and a greater number of flowers are obtained.

SMALL SINGLE-FLOWERING BEDDING PETUNIAS

Single Mixed.—Many brilliant colours, and very free-flowering. Cannot be equalled as a bedding. Per pkt. 6d.

Howard's Star.—Very showy and free-flowering bedding Petunia with a picotee edge of an exquisite cherry-red or rich lavender-blue on a pure white star-shaped ground. Per pkt. 6d.

Glory.—Very charming bedding variety. Plants grow compact and vigorous to a height of about 18 ins., and are continually covered with flowers of bright rose-pink measuring about 2 to 2½ ins. in diam. Pkt. 6d.

Royal Purple.—Similar in size, form, and habit to *Glory*, its colour is a warm rich shade of purple. In bloom for months at a time. Very desirable. Pkt. 6d.



PETUNIA
SINGLE
RUFFLED
GIANTS



PETUNIA—DOUBLE GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA

SUPERB FANCY AND EXHIBITION PETUNIAS

Ruffed Giants.—**Single Large - Flowering.** Nearly all the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from 4 to 5 inches across. The colours range through all the shades of yellow, rose, velvety crimson, black, and white, running off into intricate veins of exquisite beauty. No other flower is more luxuriant in blooming, and a bed in full bloom is fascinating beyond description. Be sure to include a packet in your order. **Mixed.** Per pkt. 1/-

Giants of California.—**Double Large-Flowering.** Never surpassed in beauty, size, form, or colour, if ever equalled. Some flowers measure 5 ins. across, none less than 3 ins. They are fluted, frilled, ruffled, and crinkled in many forms, but the climaxing merit of all is the wonderful variety of colouring, ranging from the most gorgeous crimson through innumerable shades to the purest white. They are a real masterpiece of nature's art, and once seen they live in memory for ever. **Mixed.** Per pkt. 2/6

About 30 per cent. will produce double flowers, and these in the seedling stage are always the weaklings of the batch. Such plants should be carefully protected and cared for.

GIANT DOUBLE-ROSE BEAUTY.

Few flowers have obtained such widespread popularity in South Africa as the Petunia, and in *Rose Beauty* we offer its many admirers a most distinct and truly glorious variety that may safely be exhibited at Flower Shows on account of its wonderful merit and perfect form, combined with large size and particularly for its beautiful brilliant rose colour, full of life and lustre. Not absolutely fixed as yet, but will give a fair percentage of double flowers. In transplanting, take extra care of the weaker growing seedlings as they are almost invariably the double ones. Pkt. 2/6

NOVELTY

BALCONY PETUNIAS

For vases, hanging baskets, window boxes, dry banks, terraces, or among rock-work—in fact, any position where an assured mass of colour throughout the season is wanted, nothing excels Balcony Petunias, being of a semi-trailing habit, flowers averaging 3 ins. across, produced in unending profusion from the first day of summer until hard frost.

Balcony Queen, Blue.—Rich velvety azure-blue single flowers. Per pkt. 1/-

Balcony Queen, Rose.—This is a particularly attractive shade of bright rose with white throat, grows quickly and luxuriantly. Per pkt. 1/-

Do not fail to give the Balcony Petunias a trial.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

P. PELARGONIUM

Beautiful showy free-flowering plants easily raised from seed, which should be sown in tins or boxes in Autumn or Spring and covered with a sheet of glass. Keep shaded and moist, and transplant seedlings when fit to handle. Rather slow to germinate (4 to 6 weeks).

Giant-Flowered English, mixed.—Flowers, 1 inch or more across, borne in immense clusters. Colours are rich in the extreme—scarlet, crimson, rosy pink, salmon, blush, pure white, etc. Per pkt. 2/6.

Zonale (Geranium).—Splendid trusses of rich scarlet and crimson flowers, which will stand the hot sun finely. Single-flowered. Per pkt. 6d.

P. PENTSTEMON

Very desirable bedding and border plants, their long tubular flowers being highly ornamental. First-class for cutting. Sow in Autumn or Spring in tins and transplant. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Sensation, mixed.—Spikes of large and numerous Gloxinia-like flowers, often 2 inches across, in a very wide range of bright colours, including rose, red, carmine, sherry, pink, etc. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. PERILLA Nankinensis

A very elegant dark-leaved plant with purplish mulberry coloured foliage, most suitable for bedding, edgings, masses, etc. As it bears pinching back quite well, it can be kept dwarf and bushy. Sow in Spring. Seed germinates rather slowly. 18 to 24 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

PINKS. See DIANTHUS.

POLYANTHUS. See PRIMULA VERIS.



PERILLA NANKINENSIS

H.H.A. PORTULACA

(Dutch—VIJGIES)

No bedding plant equals the Portulaca for places exposed to the hot sun, as it seems to delight in intense heat. The plants are of low growth, about 6 to 8 ins. high, the foliage and stems are succulent and spreading in habit. Sow from September to February either in tins or boxes, and transplant to about 18 ins. apart; or sow broadcast where to remain, thinning out to same distance.

*Portulacas do best in poor soil.
Don't pamper them.*

Double Mixed.—Brilliant shades including white, yellow, salmon, and carmine. A large percentage are double, resembling tiny Roses. Pull out singles as soon as they show bloom. Per pkt. 6d.

Parana.—The flowers are single, unusual in size, often 2 inches across, and of the most dazzling purple-crimson colour. Unsurpassed for massing in beds, edgings, for rockwork, and even for pots. Per pkt. 6d.

KIRCHHOFF'S
SELECTED
FLOWER
SEEDS
will make your
home grounds
more beautiful.

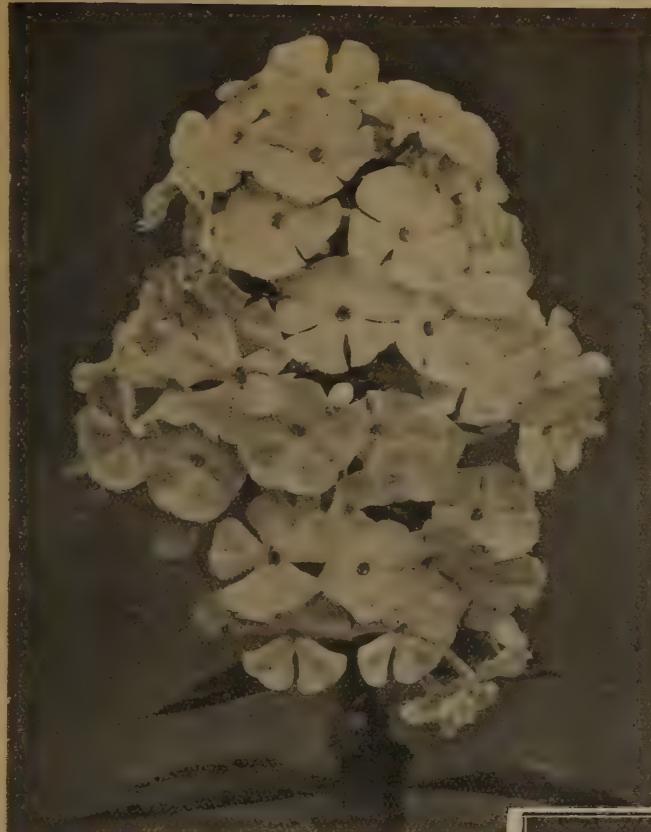


PENTSTEMON



GIANT-FLOWERED ENGLISH PELARGONIUM

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Hortensia-flowered, mixed.—Covered the entire season with magnificent flowers of the richest hues. Grows about 10 inches high, and cannot be equalled as a bedder. Per pkt. 6d.

P. PERENNIAL PHLOX

Make a wonderful show if planted in clumps or masses. Sow the seed early in Autumn in tins or boxes as it is very slow to germinate, often requiring 4 to 6 months before sprouting. Transplant into well manured soil about 12 ins. apart, and give an occasional soaking of water during dry weather. 2 to 2½ ft.

Mixed.—Beautiful new varieties, bearing large trusses of brilliant coloured flowers. Per pkt. 6d.



PHLOX—STAR-FLOWERED

H.A. PHLOX Drummondii

(Dutch—FLOKSIES)

The easiest grown and most satisfactory of all the Annual flowers. Whether sown *en masse* or as a single border the brilliant colours found among Phlox always make a good impression. All the tints of the rainbow are represented with all possible variations of stripes, veins, and eyes of contrasting shades. Seed is rather slow to germinate (three to four weeks), and may be sown outdoors, or better still in tins or boxes. Cover seed with about ¼-inch of fine soil and press the soil firmly over the seed. Keep shaded. When the young plants can be handled they should be carefully thinned or transplanted to stand about 9 to 12 inches apart, so that they can develop freely. Good rich soil is desirable. The plants grow 12 to 18 inches tall. Invaluable for bedding and bouquets. A.S.

Grandiflora alba.—Splendid pure white flowers, very large. Per pkt. 6d.

Grandiflora splendens.—A brilliant variety of bright rich red with a contrasting small white eye in the centre of each flower. An excellent variety for bedding, where it makes a most striking appearance. Per pkt. 6d.

Grandiflora rosea.—A truly glorious shade of chamois-rose with a pure white eye in the centre, and just the colour mostly needed. Per pkt. 6d.

Grandiflora mixed.—Composed of the finest and most distinct varieties, which will make a fine display of brilliant colours. The trusses are large, well rounded, and closely formed, and the individual florets are of the largest size and fine substance. Per pkt. 6d.

Dwarf mixed.—Very desirable for edgings and ribbon beds, and literally covered with trusses of large brilliant flowers of neat compact habit, growing about 8 inches high and often a foot in diameter. Per pkt. 6d.

Star-flowered, mixed.—While the petals of all other Phloxes are entire, in this variety they are partly fringed and partly toothed, the central teeth of the petals are about five times as long as the lateral ones and project like little spines, giving the flowers a regular star-like form. Per pkt. 6d.



SHIRLEY POPPIES (See page 74)

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.



DOUBLE SHIRLEY POPPIES

POPPIES

(Dutch—KLAPROSE or PAPAVER) Showy and easily cultivated; a favourite everywhere.

be picked early in the morning with buds just showing colour and while dew is still on them. Cut regularly, not allowing seed pods to form, to insure continuous blooming over a long season. As Poppy seed is very fine, it should be sown thinly and just covered with soil. Sow where plants are to remain, and when well started thin to about 8 inches apart, if you wish best results. Sow very early in spring or in autumn as Poppy seed germinates best when the ground is cool. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. 2 to 3 ft. A.S.

Single Annual Poppies

Shirley, Single, mixed.—Of tissue-paper like appearance, running through many shades of rose, salmon, apricot, pink, &c., to glowing crimson. Fine for cutting; unequalled for general effectiveness and brilliancy of display. Per pkt. 6d.

Tulip.—Dazzling scarlet; cup-and-saucer form; flowers 3 inches across; very distinct. Pkt. 6d.

Admiral.—Flowers of purest white with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the top. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Annual Poppies

Shirley, Double, mixed.—Beautiful new hybrids producing large double and semi-double flowers in a wonderful range of colours, many of them edged and bordered in contrasting colours. Per pkt. 6d.

Paeony-Flowered, mixed.—Flowers of enormous size, perfectly double, of exceeding brilliancy. Per pkt. 6d.

Carnation-Flowered, mixed.—Splendid large double flowers, all deeply cut and fringed; many bright colours. Per pkt. 6d.

FAIRY BLUSH.—The best Double Annual Poppy ever introduced, as a bed in bloom will make the most splendid display in your garden, and there is hardly any other flower grown to compare for beauty with *Fairy Blush*. The large showy double globular flowers are almost equal to Paeonies in shape and size, and of a wonderful silvery rose in colour which harmonizes well with all other shades. Very useful for cut flowers, and easy to grow. We are sure you will like this new variety. Per pkt. 1/- [NOVELTY]

Perennial Poppies

Very stately and hardy, and too much cannot be said in praise of this class of Poppies. As seed takes 3 to 4 months to germinate, it is best sown in Autumn so that plants may be established by Spring.

Iceland, mixed.—Brilliant single cup-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, with ruffled petals, ranging in colour from the purest white to the deepest orange-scarlet; excellent for vase and house decoration. 12 to 18 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Oriental Hybrids.—One of the most striking and showy of all the hardy garden plants. The tall stems, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in height, bear great flowers often 4 inches and more across, and when cut in the bud state are grand for vases. Our mixture comprises a large number of bright shades of scarlet, red, and pink. Sow the seed where the plants are to bloom, as they do not transplant very satisfactorily. Pkt. 6d.

Thinning Out.

As Flower Seeds are generally sown far too thickly, it is often necessary to thin out the plants. This should be done as soon as they are fit to handle—when in the second or third leaf. Transplant surplus if necessary, but do not allow the plants which remain to stand too close.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

... THEY GROW BETTER ... THEY YIELD BETTER ...

G.P. PRIMULA (*Primrose*)

For Winter or Spring interior home decorations, Primulas are indispensable. Sow seed best in October and November in light rich soil consisting of part sand and leaf mould worked through a fine sieve in tins or boxes, and allow for good drainage. Cover seed very lightly only and firm soil after sowing. Cover with glass, keep shaded, and water moderately. Transplant when second leaves appear, and keep repotting the plants as they grow and increase in size. To develop the colours to the highest degree, grow in heavy soil and water frequently with weak liquid manure.

Obconica, New Giants, mixed.—This magnificent strain is quite distinct, being of most robust growth, and producing immense trusses of extra large flowers in many new and novel colours. Unequalled as a pot plant for house or conservatory. Specially grown for us by one of the most celebrated English Primula specialists. 12 to 15 ins. Pkt. 1/8

Auricula, mixed.—Umbels of fragrant flowers; many rich colours. Fine for bedding, pot culture, &c. 6 to 8 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Veris (*Polyanthus*—English Cowslip).—Flowers of different colours—yellow, brown, red-edged, &c. Perfectly hardy and most effective for beds or masses. 12 to 15 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Vulgaris.—The sweet beautiful canary-yellow Wild English Primrose. 6 to 8 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Malacoides (*The Giant Baby Primrose*).—The flowers measure $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across, and the plants branch very freely. The flowers, of a pretty light lilac, are borne in whorls on stems which are graceful and strong. If grown in a greenhouse, they can be had in bloom in four or five months after sowing. A most delightful plant for table decoration. 12 to 15 inches in height. Per pkt. 1/-

P. PYRETHRUM

Handsome and very useful herbaceous plants of easy culture. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins under cover and transplant.

Aureum.—The well-known "GOLDEN FEATHER." Bright yellow fern-like leaves, extensively used for carpet-bedding, edgings, and borders. 12 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Roseum (or Painted Daisy), mixed.—Cosmos-like flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, produced on stems about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high and range in colour from the palest pink to deep red, the bright yellow centres forming a splendid contrast. In bloom a long time. Highly recommended for cutting. Per pkt. 6d.



PRIMULA OBCONICA

P. RANUNCULUS

The Ranunculus is one of the most popular of bulbous plants and is greatly admired for its brilliant and many coloured flowers. Fine for bedding and massing and very useful for cutting. Blooms the first year from seed, which is best sown in early Autumn in tins or beds and transplanted. 12 inches.

Best Mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

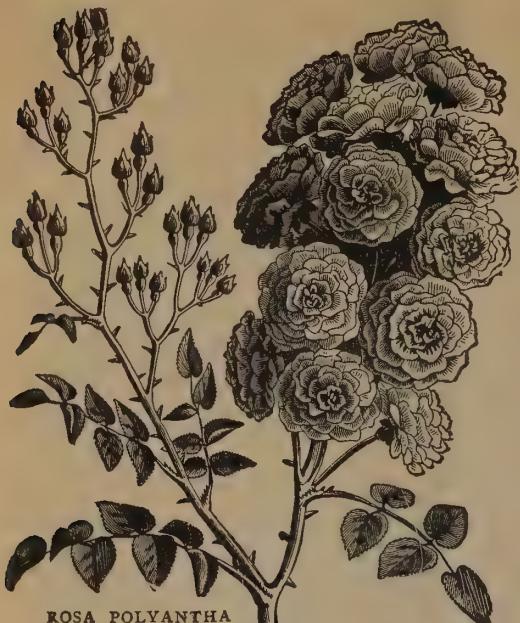


PYRETHRUM ROSEUM



RANUNCULUS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.



ROSA POLYANTHA

P. ROSA POLYANTHA

(Dwarf or Baby Roses)

Dwarf compact bushes, covered with small single and often semi-double blossoms, which are borne in many-flowered clusters; valuable for bedding and borders. The plants are about 2 feet high, and commence blooming in a few months after sowing, and in such quantity that a plant looks like a veritable bouquet. Seed is rather slow to germinate and should be soaked in warm water a day or two before planting. Perfectly hardy, blooming year after year. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

Don't
use any
but the
**Best
Seeds**
and
you have
the
secret of
success
in
Garden-
ing.

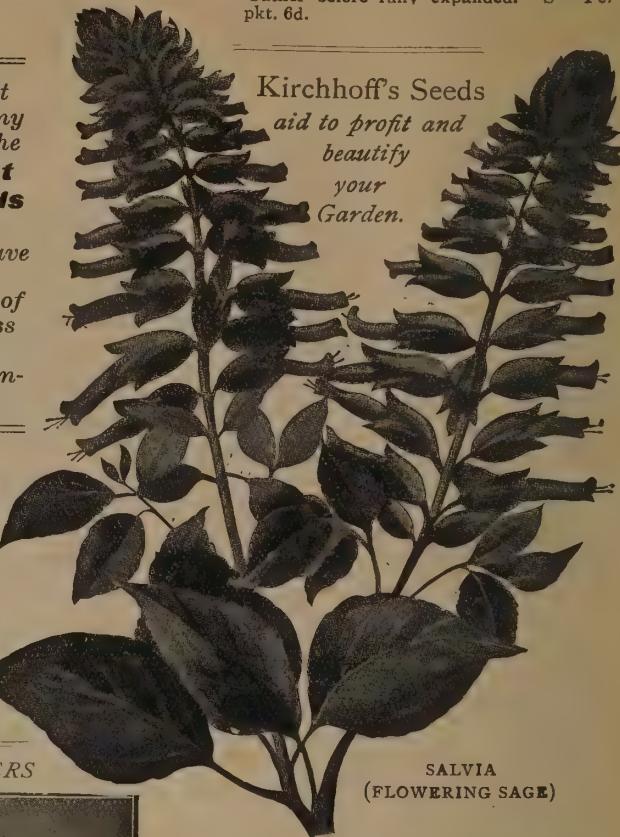
NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT FLOWERS



SALPIGLOSSIS

H.A. RHODANTHE

Elegant garden annuals 12 to 15 inches in height, indispensable for dried winter bouquets. The dainty flowers are carried gracefully on thin but airy stems. In pink, white, and dark red shades. One of the most graceful of all Everlastings. Gather before fully expanded. S Per pkt. 6d.



SALVIA
(FLOWERING SAGE)

P. RICINUS or Castor Oil Plant

(Dutch—OLIEBOOM)

Zanzibarensis.—Picturesquely showy and imposing, the Ricinus gives the garden magnificent semi-tropical effects; remarkably large leaves of green, purple, and bronze. 8 to 10 feet. S. Pkt. 6d.

H.A. SALPIGLOSSIS

Popular garden annuals of easy culture, growing about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high. The open Petunia-like flowers are funnel-shaped and produced on long stems, making an ideal cut flower. Sow in Autumn and Spring in tins or beds, cover very lightly with fine soil, press down firmly, and protect from sun with paper or cloth until seed germinates (2 to 3 weeks). Set plants 1 foot apart each way in rich soil.

Emperor, mixed.—This variety forms one single leading stem and bears on its summit a veritable bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. A splendid mixture of yellow, rose, brown, brilliant crimson, scarlet, light blue, purple, violet, &c., each one richly veined with gold. Per pkt. 6d.

Grandiflora, mixed.—Improved large-flowing strain of the richest colours, nicely veined and marbled. Our mixture is unsurpassed. Pkt. 6d.

SAPONARIA

This is a pretty and useful Annual, growing about 2 to $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and bearing masses of satiny pink flowers on light and graceful sprays, somewhat like an enlarged Gypsophila. Charming for cutting adding grace to any arrangement of flowers. Saponaria is so valuable for vase decoration that several sowings should be made to keep up a succession of bloom. Seed germinates in about 2 weeks. Sow where plants are to flower and thin out liberally. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

SALVIA (*Flowering Sage*)

This is one of our handsomest summer and autumn flowering plants, when they are literally ablaze with brilliant flowers; very effective for massing on lawns or for ribbon beds and valuable for cutting. Sow early in spring in tins, transplant seedlings to about 2 to 3 ft. apart, after the ground has thoroughly warmed up. Although Perennials, treat as Annuals. 2 to 3 ft.

Splendens. — Tall-growing free-blooming variety with large spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. When at best it is a mass of bloom. Unsurpassed where a brilliant scarlet is wanted. Per pkt. 6d.

Fire Ball. — This is undoubtedly the earliest, freest, and most continuous bloomer of all Salviæ and the most uniform in habit. The bushy plants do not grow over 18 inches high, and are completely covered with large erect spikes of dazzling scarlet flowers. It attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. Continually ablaze with flowers until frost. The very best Scarlet Sage obtainable. Per pkt. 1/-

Farinacea (Silver Sage). — Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and are of bushy habit. The flowers are a beautiful silvery lavender and are clustered all along the fine long strong stem, giving a graceful and impressive spike, very floriferous. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 6d.

MAGNIFICA ROSEA.

[NOVELTY] Salvias have long been a very popular favourite with flower lovers, and in *Magnifica rosea* we have a new variety quite distinct in colour from all other Salvias, same being a delicate shade of rose passing to fresh coral-pink. The plants are very free-blooming, dwarf and erect growing, and remain in bloom from midsummer till frost. Salvias are easily grown and certainly will please you with its attractiveness. Per pkt. 1/-

DO NOT PLANT Salvias in the shade. They like plenty of Sunshine.



SCABIOSA

SCHIZANTHUS WISETONENSIS

H.A.

SCHIZANTHUS Wisetonensis

In this charming variety we have one of the finest Annuals in cultivation. Flowers are as handsome as some Orchids. When in bloom the plants, with their myriads of white and rose-spotted small butterfly-like blossoms, present a wonderful sight; fine for pots and cutting. 18 in. A.S. Pkt. 6d.

H.A. SCABIOSA (SWEET SCABIOUS) (Dutch—SCABIOSEN)

Extremely free-flowering plants, succeeding well in almost any soil. Most desirable for beds and borders and invaluable for table bouquets. When given plenty of room and the seed vessels are kept regularly pricked off it will last through the whole season. Bees are very fond of its sweetness, and its floral flavours also attract the most beautiful types of butterflies in the neighbourhood. Sow in beds or tins, and when well started thin out or transplant to stand 8 to 12 inches apart. Flower stems slender but quite stiff, and 2½ to 3 feet in height. A.S.

Azure Fairy. — There are but few flowers so useful for cutting as *Scabiosa Azure Fairy*, as it produces an abundance of perfectly double long-stemmed flowers that come uniformly in a lovely sky-blue colour. The outer petals are particularly broad, and the flowers are larger than any other variety. Per pkt. 6d.

Royal Purple. — Elegant deep black-purple flowers with white pistils, produced on wire-like stems. Pkt. 6d.

Rose Queen. — Flowers are very double and large, and the colour may best be described as a rich rose shading to rose-pink, blending well with the other colours of Scabiosa. Per pkt. 6d.

Snowball. — Very charming double white flowers, gracefully carried on long slender stems, making them ideal cut flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Mixed. — Flowers large, averaging 3 ins. across, very double, and of compact rounded shape. The colours are both strong and dainty, equally enjoyable and effective in bouquets or the garden. Per pkt. 6d.

Caucasica. — One of the handsomest of Hardy Perennials, bearing exquisitely beautiful single saucer-shaped flowers 3 inches across, of soft lavender-blue. Per pkt. 1/-

SHASTA DAISY. See MARGUERITE.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.



STATICE
SINUATA

NOTE.—All varieties of STATICE are very uncertain and irregular in germinating and take from 3 to 6 weeks to come through, and even then only about 20 to 25 % may sprout. We advise to sow very liberally.

H.A. **SUNFLOWER** (*Helianthus*) (Dutch—SONNEBLOMME)

Very showy plants, fine for shrubberies and large gardens. Of easy culture. Sow in the open ground from September onwards in rich soil, and when well started should be thinned out to stand $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. All are fine for cut flowers, keeping up a constant supply of flowers until cut down by frost.

Russian Mammoth, Single.—As the name implies, of gigantic dimensions. 6 to 8 feet. Pkt. 6d.

Stella.—Flowers single, star-shaped, brightest golden yellow with black centre, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across. Fine for cutting. 3 to 4 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

Miniature Hybrids, mixed.—Very popular flowers, many with petals beautifully twisted like those of a Single Cactus Dahlia. The whole scale of colours from creamy white to deep golden yellow and from light pink to the deepest purple will be found in these Miniature Hybrids. 3 to 4 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

Californian Double Giant.—Immense golden yellow flowers, 6 or more inches in diameter; globular, very double. 4 to 6 ft. Per pkt. 6d.

Red and Gold.—Some flowers are of a rich chestnut-red colour, others tipped with yellow, and others slightly washed with red. The flowers vary in size from 4 to 6 inches in diameter and are of good form, usually having a small disc and often two rows of long and slightly curled rays. Splendid for cutting. 4 to 6 feet. Per pkt. 6d.

MEXICAN TANGO SUNFLOWER.

See TITHONIA.

P. SMILAX (*Medeola*)

A vine of rapid climbing growth with small glossy dark green foliage. Indispensable for bouquets and floral decorations. Sow in Spring in tins or boxes. As seed is slow to germinate, soak in tepid water for a day before sowing, but even then it is often 4 to 6 weeks before the young seedlings appear. Per pkt. 6d.

H.A. STATICE (*Sea Lavender*)

Very showy plants with large clusters of minute flowers carried on graceful stems. Suitable for beds, borders, or rockery, and are very much valued when dried as Everlastings for winter bouquets. Best sown in tins or boxes about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep and transplant seedlings with a ball of earth adhering to the roots. Before sowing, pick the seed clusters apart to free the hard hulls from the thin long brown seeds. Sow both in case some seeds are left in hulls. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. A.S.

Suwerowi.—Very suitable for bouquets and of great decorative value. Each plant throws up 10 to 15 spikes, about 18 inches long, of bright rose-coloured flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

Bondielli.—The small rich lemon-yellow flowers are borne in attractive clusters. Plants bloom profusely. Per pkt. 6d.

Candidissima.—Pure white variety. Per pkt. 6d.

Sinuata, True-Blue.—Quite distinct from the inferior lavender-blue generally offered. The nice true-blue flowers are carried in long racemes and give a fine display. Per pkt. 6d.

Sinuata, Rose.—This is an excellent light pink coloured variety. A free and continuous bloomer which should be planted either for garden decoration or winter bouquets. Per pkt. 6d.

Latifolia.—A perennial variety. Immense heads 2 to 3 ft. across, of tiny cloud-like masses of flowers of a clear mauve, which last for months if cut and dried. Per pkt. 6d.

**ALL MOST SUITABLE FOR BOUQUETS
OR FOR DECORATIONS.**



SUNFLOWER—SINGLE MINIATURE

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

H.A. STOCKS

(Dutch—VIOLIERE)

For beauty, dazzling effect, variety of colour, and continued bloom our Stocks are unsurpassed. All the varieties are very fragrant, and all are superior for bedding, pot culture, and cutting. Sow from January to May in tins or boxes, as it is then more under control than if sown in the open ground. Very little water should be given till they are fit for pricking out, as the young seedlings are liable to damp off. Harden off gradually, and never allow plants to get a single check for want of water, or any other cause, which would induce them to remain stunted all the season. Transplant when the plants are just out of the seed-leaf, or they will become slender and never make good plants or flower well, and care should be taken to disturb the roots as little as possible. In planting out Stocks it is customary with many to plant only the strongest and throw away the weak as useless. This should never be done as the weaker and smaller plants of a batch of seedlings almost invariably produce a large percentage of double flowers, while the large coarse plants are often all single. Make the soil deep and rich, and select a place where Stocks or Wallflower have not been grown previously.

Large-Flowering Ten-Week, mixed.—A very choice strain, containing many lovely shades of beautiful large double flowers. The plants grow about 2 feet in height and branch freely. Per pkt. 6d.

Brompton.—A splendid variety of Stocks, of strong growth and fine branching habit. Height 15 to 18 inches. Best mixed. Per pkt. 6d.

Virginia.—Charming dwarf Annuals; flowers bright coloured and floriferous. Fine for edgings. Height about 12 inches. Per pkt. 6d.

Giant Nice or Beauty Stocks

Highest percentage of Double Flowers. A magnificent strain, forming much-branched plants about 2 to 2½ feet high, and having numerous spikes of very large delightfully fragrant flowers. Highly decorative whether grown in flower beds, garden borders, or as potted specimens. As cut flowers Nice or Beauty Stocks are unsurpassable, their splendid trusses of bloom lend themselves to table and other floral decorations. Amateur and professional alike agree that this distinct new race is unique in habit, size of flower, and duration of bloom.

"Golden City" Mixture.—A beautiful collection of colours, carefully made up from seeds of named varieties only, flowers enormously large, very double, and strikingly brilliant and showy. Per pkt. 1/-

Snowflake.—Large spikes of snow-white flowers; excellent for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-

Beauty of Nice.—Large blooms of delicate flesh or shell-pink. Choice and distinct. Per pkt. 1/-

Queen Alexandra.—Clear rosy lilac; splendid for cut blooms, market, and bouquet work. Per pkt. 1/-

Almond Blossom.—White suffused carmine-rose. Large and very fragrant. Per pkt. 1/-

Monte Carlo.—A beautiful canary-yellow, of inestimable value for cutting. Per pkt. 1/-

Bella Donna.—Large bright sky-blue; best variety. Per pkt. 1/-

Lilac Gem.—Flowers are very large and full, and of a delicate lilac-blue colour, rich and impressive. Per pkt. 1/-

Fairy Queen.—Dark violet, very fine; distinct. Per pkt. 1/-

Crimson King.—Brilliant fiery crimson, fine for cutting and pot plants. Per pkt. 1/-



STOCK

Our List of Flower Seeds

will be found to contain all the varieties of real merit. Many times varieties are listed which are of little use in the garden. We want our Seeds to give satisfaction, and our selection of varieties for this Catalogue has been made with this purpose in view.

B. SWEET ROCKET (*Hesperis matronalis*)

Old-fashioned garden plant growing from 3 to 3½ feet high, and bears spikes of showy lilac-coloured fragrant flowers. Very fragrant during the evening, and useful for cutting. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

No matter if situation is cold and windy, Stocks will bloom there and give the garden colour when otherwise it might be bare. Stocks have been greatly improved by selection, and our strains, which are raised by expert growers, give fully 60 per cent. of Double flowers. There always will be some Single plants, and for this reason the seedlings should be set out in the garden sufficiently close (about 6 inches apart) for these Single ones to be pulled up when they show their first flower and still leave plenty of fine Double plants.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

SWEET PEAS

(Dutch—PRONKERTER or WELRIEKENDE WIKKE)

CULTURE.—A deep rich moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. Dig rows or trenches about 12 inches deep, fill in six inches with well rotted manure or bone dust and top soils well mixed; after which the trench or furrow is still 6 inches deep. Plant seed on this and cover about 1 inch with soil. White-coloured and wrinkled seeds germinate freely, but black-coloured seeds are very hard-skinned, and in order to get a regular and quick germination of these we advise soaking these in water for twelve to twenty-four hours before sowing. Avoid keeping the soil too wet, or rotted seed will be the result. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart, and fill in another inch or so of soil around the plants, always leaving a portion of the plant above the surface. Do this at intervals until the furrow is nearly full; it should always remain a little hollow to hold the rains and to allow water to be applied by the bucketful when necessary. During dry weather they should be watered thoroughly and frequently, but always use soft water or water that has stood in the open for a day or two, for cold water drawn from the tap may give the plants a check. In very cold weather do not water at all unless the plants show plainly that they want it. When the seedlings are about 4 or 5 inches tall, or when they have three pairs of expanded leaves, pinch the centre right out of the plant, and two or more strong growths will break away near the base. Thin out to at least 12 inches apart. As soon as vines reach 9 inches in height, proper trellis, wire netting, or other supports should be provided. When the plants are showing signs of flowering, water once a week with liquid manure as they are lovers of moisture and strong feeders, points which must not be overlooked. **The flowers should be picked as often as possible and all withered blooms should be removed** to prevent the plants from running to seed, which would stop them from blooming. The best time to cut flowers is in the early morning, as soon as any dew has dried from them. If the flowers are immediately placed in water, they will grow considerably and many of their colours will improve. Sow autumn and early spring; don't plant alongside a house, under trees, or close to a board fence. They need an open space, where the plants may have all available light and air. The varieties of Sweet Peas are so numerous that it is impossible to catalogue them all, therefore in revising our list we have brought it quite up to date, and have been careful to include only those we consider most distinct and beautiful in each class, omitting all which are synonymous or inferior.

Are among the most useful, ornamental, and beautiful of all our hardy annuals. Their wonderfully large fragrant flowers are gracefully formed on long stout stems, varying in colour from the darkest purple imaginable to the purest white. For cutting, vase decoration, and exhibiting, the Sweet Pea stands supreme, and every garden, whether large or small, should contain at least some of these lovely flowers.

NOTE.—All white-coloured seeds of Sweet Peas are rather delicate, and should be sown in soil only slightly moist until sprouted.

THREE GRAND NEW SUMMER-FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Turn to the cover of this Catalogue where they are shown in full natural colours as best as they can be reproduced with printing ink. In nature they are far more beautiful. Just think of them flowering in your garden.

2 LO.—A new English **NOVELTY** Sweet Pea which has been awarded the First Prize by the National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain. 2 LO is distinct, and without doubt the best scarlet ever raised, and no previous introduction ever received so much praise by the English press. It is a glowing colour, and combines size, good form, and length of stem with free-blooming habit. The large well-waved flowers are perfectly sunproof, and are artistically arranged in fours. Pkt. 1/-

Sapphire.—**NOVELTY** Sapphire might be described as a bright Delphinium-blue, and we consider it one of the best blues in existence. The flowers are very large, charmingly formed, and usually borne in fours on very long stiff stems. **Sapphire** will make an excellent exhibition variety, there being nothing to surpass it in its colour class, while for cutting and garden decoration it will always be a leader. Per pkt. 1/-

Miss California.—In **NOVELTY** **Miss California** we have a Sweet Pea Novelty which compels admiration and attention from the expert or novice, whether grown for exhibition or garden decoration. As a cut-flower for home decoration it excels, as both by daylight and artificial light the colour is truly magnificent. The general effect is a rich and charming tone of cream-pink with salmon and orange hue. Flowers are large, beautifully waved, and borne in fours on long stout stems. Pkt. 1/-

GIANT WAVES or SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This splendid new list of Summer-flowering Spencer Sweet Peas includes the best and most desirable varieties

Each 6d. p. pkt., containing from 30 to 60 seeds according to variety

White

Nora Unwin.—Well-known and popular white-flowered variety, flowers frequently 2 inches across; vines of strong and vigorous growth; fine for cutting

White Spencer.—Remarkable for the glistening purity of the whiteness, and the perfect finish of the flowers, of truly gigantic proportions. Stems long, bearing almost uniformly fours

Rose

Sunset.—A beautiful shade of soft rich rose, the base of the flower being lightened with glowing yellow suffusion. Large, beautifully frilled, very graceful

Cream

Primrose Spencer.—An advance over all other cream-coloured varieties. The standard and wings are large, much waved; intense rich deep cream colour

Deep Pink

John Ingman.—Fine fluted flowers, large; rosy carmine suffused magenta

Hawkmill Pink.—This might easily be considered the finest introduction in recent years; the colour is a most beautiful shade of rich rose-pink, deeply flushed and shaded with salmon. The flowers are freely borne on many four-flowered sprays

A SPRAY OF SUMMER-FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 31, 91, 92

THEY GROW BETTER :::: THEY YIELD BETTER :::

GIANT WAVED or SPENCER SWEET PEAS—continued

Each 6d. per packet, containing from 30 to 60 seeds according to variety.

Light Pink

Paradise.—One of the largest Sweet Peas ever produced. Colour is a charming combination of cream and pink with a deep flush of apricot on the wings. The large flowers are well waved and frilled at edges.

Scarlet-Cerise

Campfire.—In *Campfire* we have the brightest scarlet sunproof Sweet Pea ever offered. It is the last word in vivid colour, and stands out beside all other varieties in this class. It is a glorious shade that is bound to attract attention. Blooms freely and continuously.

Royal Scot.—A brilliant lustrous orange-scarlet with a deep cerise sheen. The plants are strong growing and free-blooming, excellent flowers of substantial texture. Favourite for garden decoration and cutting.



SUPERFINE WAVED SPENCER SWEET PEAS

A space in every garden should be reserved for liberal planting of our **SUPERFINE SPENCER HYBRIDS**. Composed entirely of fine Giant Spencers, the largest and most beautiful of all Sweet Peas, and we can safely say "There is No Better Mixture in existence," no matter at what price or under what name it may be offered. You can grow the finest exhibition blooms with the proper care, and have the finest outdoor displays also. Per pkt. 6d.

Our Sweet Peas excel

A SPRAY OF
EARLY OR
WINTER-
FLOWERING
SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Orange-Salmon-Pink

Helen Lewis.—Magnificent giant-flowered sort, orange-rose wings, standard intense crimson-orange.

St George.—Strong grower; standard rich orange, wings distinct orange-carmine.

Crimson

King Edward.—A deep rich crimson shade; very large size, large waved standard and large drooping wings; vigorous grower and grand exhibition and garden variety.

Crimson King.—A flower of mammoth size and artistic proportions. The standard and wings are much waved and crimped. Colour is a rich true crimson of great appeal. Very profuse bloomer.

Picotee

Youth.—The colour is one that catches the eye immediately, being an exquisite pink picotee-edge on pure white ground, a combination that cannot fail to excite enthusiasm on the part of all growers.

Light and Dark Blue

Wedgwood.—Lovely bright silvery azure-blue, in fact the best of the blue Spencers. The flowers of good size and substance are well-waved in both standard and wings; borne almost uniformly in four-flowered sprays on long stout stems.

Commander Godsall.—Very fine dark blue of enormous size and excellent form. Vigorous, bearing usually four well-waved flowers on a long stem. Lovers of the rich and intense shades should include this variety in their plantings.

Lavender

Frank Dolby.—Charming soft lavender tinted mauve-pink; flowers large, well waved.

Powerscourt.—A pure lavender self with flowers of great size, yet refined and well placed on long stems, many with fours; blooms freely.

Maroon

Othello.—A striking variety of an intense shade of blackish-maroon. In fact it is one of the darkest of all Sweet Peas yet introduced.

Striped and Flaked

Aurora Spencer.—Large flowers, ground colour cream-white flaked and mottled orange-pink.

Senator Spencer.—Flowers extra large, beautifully frilled; striped deep claret and chocolate on light heliotrope ground.

NEW EARLY-FLOWERING SPENCER or WINTER SWEET PEAS

Each pkt. contains from 10 to 40 seeds,
according to variety.

This is the most popular type of Sweet Peas of today. They produce the largest flowers, and on the longest stems. They take most all the prizes at the shows, and give the greatest satisfaction with flower lovers. Sown at intervals through the late summer, autumn, and early spring, these "quick-flowering" varieties may be had in bloom for about six months out of the twelve. With such a large and varied list of choice Early-Flowering Sweet Peas you should be able to make a selection that will make a pleasing effect when the plants are full of beautiful blooms. Its flowers dance and sparkle in the sunlight, ever changing yet ever beautiful. You can cut armfuls of flowers yet it smiles and pursues its beneficent way. No other flower is as widely planted as the Early-Flowering Sweet Pea as it is easy to grow them, because they fairly spring into radiant life in the hands of those who love them.

FOUR GRAND NEW EARLY-FLOWERING or WINTER SWEET PEAS

Pink Profusion.—A sparkling shade of rich pink which must be seen to be appreciated, as words cannot adequately describe its beauty. It is a really great variety, and has all the good qualities necessary for a first-class commercial flower. The flowers are large and of most refined Spencer form. Both standard and wings are well waved and crinkled. On well-grown plants stems with four flowers greatly predominate. Per pkt. 1/-

Blue Boy.—This lovely variety is a charming shade of true blue, a very much admired colour. The flowers are of great size, much waved or crimped, strong and vigorous in growth, and most floriferous. *Blue Boy* is a great advance over all early blues, and we are sure it will soon become most popular. Per pkt. 1/-

Sunlight.—The rich shades of these may be compared to scintillating rosy sunlight. *Sunlight* is bright rose-pink on cream ground. Standard is intense pink with slightly richer tone in wings. There is a distinct creamy blotch at base of the standard, which, together with the creamy keel, intensifies the sunlight effect by giving a charming glow. The broad standard and gracefully curved wings are attractively waved and crinkled. Very long stems many carrying fours. Pkt. 1/-

Vulcan.—The most vivid scarlet ever seen in Sweet Peas; never burns or scalds in the hottest sunshine, the brighter and hotter the sun the brighter and more intense is the colour. Stems are long, and the three or four blooms are always gracefully spaced, and whether under artificial or natural light the brilliancy of the colouring stands out very strongly. Per pkt. 1/-

**CHOICEST MIXED
SWEET PEAS**

We realise that when customers want the BEST Mixture they want the best obtainable, and that is what we offer in our **Grandiflora Choicest Mixed**. We make it up with great care, including in it every conceivable colour, and the gorgeous effect produced commands the highest praise. Pkt. 6d.

**THREE OF THE BEST EARLY-FLOWERING
SWEET PEAS.** All 1s. per packet each.

Salmon

Mrs Kerr.—Few have received as many favourable comments as **Mrs Kerr**. Flowers of immense size, in fours on long strong stem; a pleasing shade of rich salmon overlaid with soft orange; vigorous habit and very free-flowering. Per pkt. 1/-

Orange-Scarlet

Grenadier.—Those who have a call for an intense colour should not overlook this variety, which is a rich Poppy-scarlet. It makes a most attractive bunch, with the individual blooms beautifully fluted and well placed on the stem. A vigorous and free-blooming variety, with four large flowers on a long and substantial stem. Per pkt. 1/-

Lavender-Blue

Silver Blue.—This lovely variety is a charming deep shade of silvery blue, a very much admired colour. The flowers are of immense size, with a broad and much frilled standard and well waved wings. Few new Sweet Peas have created such a sensation as this beauty. Per pkt. 1/-

TWELVE POPULAR EARLY-FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

All 6d. per packet each.

White

Snowstorm.—Finest of all white early flowering varieties; flowers are extra large, of fine form, boldly waved standard; a vigorous free bloomer.

Cream

Canary Bird.—A splendid rich deep cream or primrose coloured self. Flowers are of great size, beautifully waved, and long stemmed.

Cream-Pink

Sunburst.—A pleasing tone of rich cream with a suffusion of bright pink. Towards the edges the colour assumes a distinct amber shade. The flowers are borne on long stout stems throughout the season. Particularly valuable for cutting

Deep Pink

Enchantress.—Bright rose-pink becoming deeper towards the edges of standard and wing, gradually softening in tone towards the centre of flower. Large and well waved

Lavender and Blue

Lavender King.—A glorious variety, rich true deep lavender throughout; the flowers a large size, lovely waved, borne three and four on long stems

Blue Bird.—Charming shade of true blue much in demand. Flowers of great size, waved or crimped; vigorous in growth, most floriferous

Rose

Rose Queen.—The colour is a most attractive and pleasing rich rose-pink shade. Flowers are large and bold and much waved, and carried in fours on long and strong stems. Fine for exhibition and cutting

Orange

Flamingo.—This is a distinct and charming variety. The broad and well waved standard is light orange with a suffusion of bright salmon, and the wings are a delicate shade of orange-pink blending into a general effect of bright light orange. Large flowers of exquisite form

Orange-Scarlet

Glitters.—No variety we know of approaches **Glitters** in richness, brightness, and live-fire effect. The standard is a bright orange-scarlet, and the wings are deep orange. Flowers artistically placed in fours on long strong stems

Scarlet-Cerise

Fire King.—Immense blooms with bold erect, wide-spreading standard and large wings. Colour is a scorching fiery-red or cerise-scarlet

Crimson

Early King.—Finest early-flowering crimson; flowers of great size and perfect form, fully 2 inches in diameter, borne in fours on long stems

Bicolor

Yarrawa.—Very popular Australian variety; of large size and great substance, it bears three and sometimes four flowers on splendid long stems. Blooms are most delicately tinted, the standard being a deep rose-pink and wings soft blush-pink

SUNRISE MIXTURE.—The finest named varieties of **Early Winter-flowering Spencers** in cultivation. No dull colours, but all choice giant-flowering varieties of right colour and type. All are Show winners and grand display sorts, and meant to please you and glorify your garden. Unsurpassable mixture. Per pkt. 6d.

SWEET PEA CULTURE (Condensed).—Trench deeply; manure liberally; plant thinly; stake quickly; water freely; pick them regularly.

Everlasting or Perennial Peas

(*Lathyrus latifolius*) H.P. These Perennial Peas, although lacking fragrance are very valuable because they will last almost indefinitely. Vines grow from 8 to 10 ft. high, and bear large clusters of beautiful red, white, or pink blossoms. Very free bloomers, making a fine show for many months. Particularly adapted for covering rocks, stumps, or walls; much esteemed for cutting. **Mixed.** Per pkt. 6d.

B. SWEET WILLIAM

(Dutch—DUIZENDSCHOONEN OF BAARD ANJELIER) Beautiful, fragrant, and easily grown class of plants of extreme richness and diversity of colour; make a splendid show in the garden and last well as cut flowers. 1½ to 2 feet. Cultivate as Dianthus. A.S.

Single, mixed.—Flowers large, of handsome form, and embrace a great variety of rich and beautiful colours. Per pkt. 6d.

Double, mixed.—Flowers in trusses of immense size and in all shades and markings, some showing "eyes." Per pkt. 6d.



SWEET WILLIAM



SWEET SULTAN

TITHONIA (*The Mexican Tango Sunflower*)

Half-hardy Annual from Mexico, forming strong branching bushes 6 to 8 feet high. The flowers are large, nearly 3 inches across, and are produced on long strong stems, and remind one of an immense single Zinnia. Colour a dazzling orange-scarlet. Suits our climate splendidly. Sow in spring in a warm situation after all danger of frost is past. Seed is very irregular in germinating, and takes from 3 to 6 weeks to come through. Pkt. 6d.

THALICTRUM *Dipterocarpum*

A pretty and distinct species, with flowers of a charming shade of mauve, which is brightened by a bunch of lemon-yellow stamens and anthers. The plant is of strong growth, about 4 feet high, and the flowers are produced in profusion in long graceful panicles. Excellent for cutting. In addition to the beautiful flowers, the leaves are very pretty indeed, being very much like fronds of a large Maidenhair Fern. Herbaceous Perennial. Per pkt. 1/-

NOVELTY



THALICTRUM

H.A. SWEET SULTAN (*Centaurea*)

Hardy Annuals of easiest culture, bearing long-stemmed large beautiful fragrant fluffy flowers, which are favourites both for garden and for cutting. Will keep a week or over in water if cut when just about to open. Sow where they are intended to flower, and thin plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart. 2½ to 3 ft. A.S.

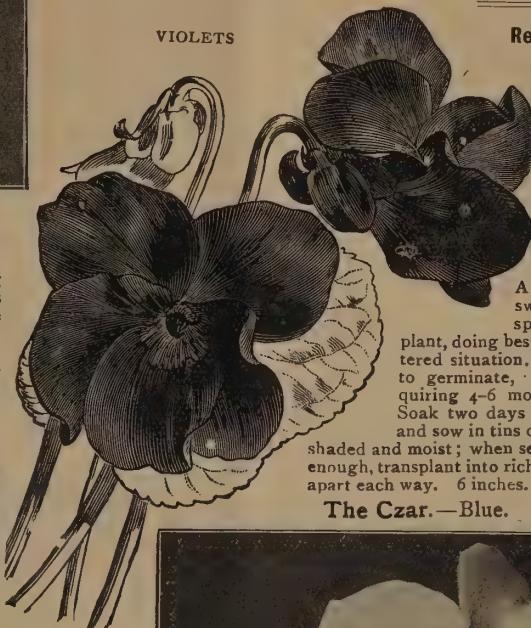
Imperialis, mixed.—Shades of colour range through white, lilac, rose, pink, and purple. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across. Pkt. 6d.

Iphegenia.—Very fragrant double flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, borne singly on long stiff stems. The colour is a rich warm lilac-rose. Admirably adapted as cut flowers and make-up in graceful and artistic bunches. Per pkt. 6d.

Margarita.—One of the best white flowers for cutting, large, fragrant, and beautiful. Per pkt. 6d.

Suaveolens.—Large yellow flowers, sweetly scented; lasting well. Per pkt. 6d.

VIOLETS



Recommend
your Friend
to Sow
Kirchhoff's
Seeds.

P. VIOLET

A very popular sweet-scented spring-blooming plant, doing best in a cool sheltered situation. Seed is slow to germinate, sometimes requiring 4-6 months or more. Soak two days in warm water and sow in tins or boxes; keep shaded and moist; when seedlings are big enough, transplant into rich soil, 12 inches apart each way. 6 inches. A.S.

The Czar.—Blue. Per pkt. 6d.

VIOLA *cornuta*

(Twisted Pansies)

Valuable profuse-blooming bedding plants, hybrids between Pansy and Violet. The flowers are in bloom for a long period, and the colours are clear and distinct. Treat as Pansies. 6 to 9 inches.

Papilio.—Blue, small white eye. Per pkt. 6d.

Mixed.—All colours, including blue, black, rose, purple, lavender, crimson, orange, white, lemon, &c., &c. Flowers are Pansy-like and about 2 inches across. Planted in masses or lines they are strikingly beautiful. Per pkt. 6d.



VIOLA CORNUA

Before sowing your Seeds consult pages 31, 91, and 92, and inside of Back Cover.



MAMMOTH VERBENA

H.A. VERBENA Unrivalled in the splendour of its dazzling brilliancy, the Verbena is the most effective bedding plant in cultivation. They bloom freely, are vigorous in growth, and will furnish a constant supply of cut flowers until killed by severe frost. As the seed is somewhat slow to germinate (3 to 4 weeks), we advise to soak the seed for a few hours in tepid water, and to sow in boxes or tins in light sandy soil; cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch deep, press down firmly and water sparingly; keep shaded. Transplant seedlings when a few inches high in rich soil, 15 to 18 inches apart. Particularly fine for beds, borders, and window boxes. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. A.S.

Candidissima.—Large trusses of pure white flowers; very floriferous. Per pkt. 6d.

Defiance.—Brightest scarlet, intensely rich; fine for bedding. Pkt. 6d.

Venosa.—Largely used for bedding and edgings; strong thrifty grower, 18 inches high; covered for a long period with heliotrope-purple flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

Striped, mixed.—Italian strain of great beauty. Scores of flower umbels in many colours, striped. Per pkt. 6d.

Hybrida, mixed.—Saved from a splendid collection of fine varieties, embracing the richest and most brilliant shades. Pkt. 6d.

Dwarf Compact, mixed.—These require no pegging down. The erect bushy habit renders them most suitable for bedding, borders, and also pots. The colours are brilliant in the extreme. Per pkt. 6d.

New Mammoth, mixed.—Absolutely all the finest coloured Verbenas ever offered in a single packet. The trusses are of the largest size, often measuring 9 to 12 inches in circumference, while the individual florets often average an inch in diameter. Blue with white eye, pink, purple, scarlet, white and auricula-flowered, all brilliant and desirable. We have been carefully selecting this fine strain for years, and can recommend it as the very best procurable. Per pkt. 1/-

MAMMOTH PINK SHADES.—Extremely beautiful shades from intense deep pink to salmon-pink and light rose to carmine-pink. All are real beauties, magnificent for display, and the trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size. Very free-blooming and vigorous growers. Plant some of these in your garden this year and you will be delighted. Per pkt. 1/-

H.P. VALERIANA A showy perennial border plant, producing large corymbs of red and white flowers suitable for bouquets or decorations. The fragrant flowers are borne on stems 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. A.S. Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. VINCA (*Madagascar Periwinkle*)

Ornamental free-blooming bushy plants, 12 to 18 inches high, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome star-like flowers of pink or white, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Recommended for beds or borders and for pots. Seed is rather slow to germinate, and should be sown in tins early in spring, and seedlings transplanted to the open ground when all danger from frost is past. **Mixed.** Pkt. 6d.

H.A. VISCARIA Very showy and effective garden annual, producing freely during the season large single flowers in red, white, and blue shades. Fine for beds and borders. Sow where plants are to bloom. 1 ft. A.S. **Mixed.** Per pkt. 6d.

B. WALLFLOWER

(Dutch—MUURBLOEMEN)

For exquisite fragrance alone Wallflower is worthy a place in every garden. Easily raised from seed sown in autumn in tins or boxes. Transplant in spring into rich soil 12 to 15 inches apart. Fine for beds, borders, and for cutting. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

Double Mixed.—Tall branching, carrying fine spikes of large double flowers of many shades, including brown, orange, purple, crimson, red, yellow, etc. Exceedingly sweet-scented. Per pkt. 6d.

Single Mixed.—An early-flowering French variety, blooming within six months from seed sown either in spring or autumn. Lasts a long time in water, and never fails to attract attention. The only type worth growing in warm countries. Per pkt. 6d.

For the new Fairy or Alpine Wallflower, see Erysimum.

SINGLE
WALL-
FLOWER



THEY GROW BETTER :: THEY YIELD BETTER ::

P. WISTARIA Hardy perennial climber of luxuriant growth and attractive foliage, producing in early spring in greatest profusion long drooping grape-like clusters of lovely rich violet-blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome. Sow in tins, and when plants are about 1 foot high, transplant into permanent position. Seed germinates in about 6 to 10 weeks, and is best soaked in warm water for two days before sowing. Pkt. 1/-

H.A. XERANTHEMUM One of the prettiest and most satisfactory of the Everlastings, bearing an abundance of double globe-shaped flowers in white, red, or purple, measuring about 1½ inches in diameter. Showy in the garden and very useful as dried flowers in winter bouquets; 2 to 2½ feet. A.S. Mixed.—Per pkt. 6d.

H.H.A. ZINNIA No Annuals are more easily grown from seed and produce such a great profusion of rich and varied coloured flowers as the Zinnia. Whether in beds, borders, or groups they are always effective. Extremely useful to cut for bouquets. Seed may be sown from September to February either in boxes for transplanting or in the open ground. Set seedlings from 12 to 18 inches apart in moderately rich soil when they are about 2 inches high. 2 to 4 feet.

Mammoth, mixed.—Flowers very double, enormous in size, attaining a diameter of 4-5 ins. Grand mixture of carmine, purple, crimson, lilac, orange, yellow, white. Of incomparable beauty, which have created quite a furor in the floral world. Per pkt. 6d.

Golden Ball.—Double, of enormous size. Lovely shade of rich golden yellow. Per pkt. 6d.

Fireball.—Large double flowers, fiery scarlet, extremely striking. Pkt. 6d.

Snowball.—Double, large Dahlia-like flowers, purest snow-white. Pkt. 6d.

Violet King.—Beautiful deep violet, perfect form, always largest size. Pkt. 6d.

Rose Queen.—Extremely large, double, globular flowers, of a most beautiful shade of rose. Plants are healthy and vigorous and make excellent material for groups or cutting. Per pkt. 6d.

Giant Purple.—Here is a colour which is always in great demand, being a rich and impressive shade of light purple. The blooms are immense in size, and always fully double. Per pkt. 6d.

Double Liliput, mixed.—Bushy plants ablaze with small double flowers; fine for edges, borders, and beds. 12 ins. Pkt. 6d.

Double Striped or Zebra.—Large double flowers of perfect shape and of all colours and shades, most of which are striped, spotted, blotched, hardly any two plants producing flowers alike. Per pkt. 6d.

Minature Hybrids—Sturdy little bushes about 8 to 9 inches high. Flowers the size of a large Daisy; single, semi-double, and double, in the most unique, pleasing and numerous colour variations. Per pkt. 6d.

Curled and Crested, mixed

—A unique and very interesting strain of this popular flower. The plants grow about 2 feet tall, and are simply covered with large double blossoms, the petals of which are curled, and twisted in most charming and fantastic forms. The range of colours includes all the shades characteristic of other Zinnias. Most desirable as cut flowers. Per pkt. 6d.

New SUPER-GIANTS or NOVELTY

Dahlia-Flowered, mixed.

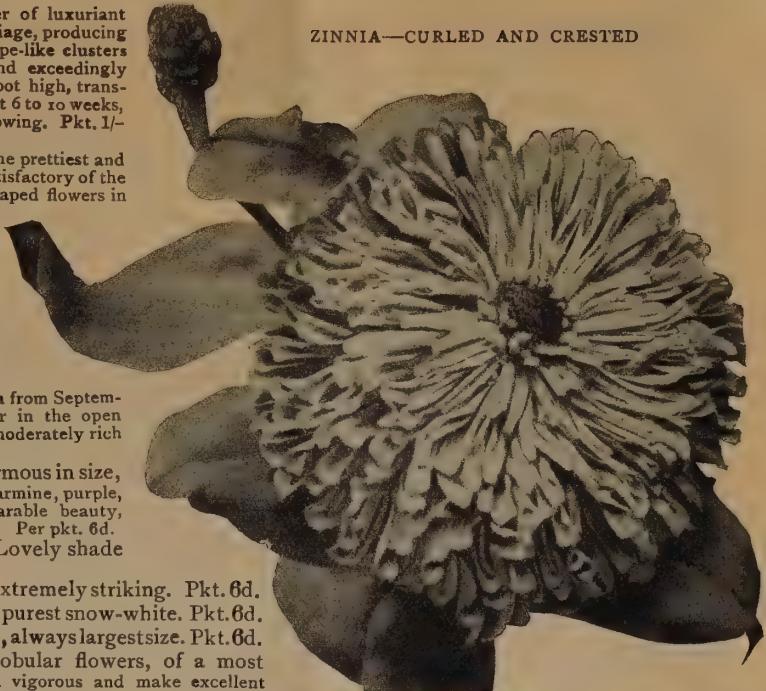
This splendid race is of very recent origin only, yet it quickly became known because of its many outstanding features which greatly increased the popularity of this flower. The plants are of strong vigorous habit from 2½ to 3 feet high, producing immense flowers 4 to 6 inches across by 2 to 3 inches deep, similar in shape to the double decorative Dahlia, and are made up of a large number of closely imbricated petals which stand well apart, adding greatly to the grace and looseness of the blooms. The colours include all shades of cherry, salmon, red, yellow, white, rose, scarlet, purple, and innumerable others equally fine. Of inestimable value as a decorative garden plant, and nothing finer as cut flowers for home decoration. Per pkt. 1/-

ZINNIA—

NEW

SUPER-GIANTS

ZINNIA—CURLED AND CRESTED



GROW KIRCHHOFF'S SELECTED SEEDS

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92), and inside of Back Cover.

GARDEN ANNUALS, Mixed

(Dutch—Japansch Bloemengazon)

Containing a great variety of splendid flowers specially suitable for small gardens, shrubberies, parks, roadsides, and other places that would otherwise look barren. It will produce a beautiful and gay effect from early spring till frost, many of which will be fine for bouquets. One ounce will sow about four square yards. Broadcast seeds very thinly over surface and work them into the soil with rake and press firmly. It is well to mix the seed with sand before sowing to prevent a too plentiful planting.

Per pkt. 6d.; per oz. 1/6.

**Beautify Your Home
with Flowers.**

We want to see Flowers in abundance around every South-African home, no matter whether it be in the town or in the country.



Our Incomparable "GOLDEN CITY" LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

This is by far the best Mixture of Grasses offered for the purpose of quickly producing a permanent lawn. It is prepared from our own formula, and is a careful blending of varieties adapted to producing the thick growth and velvety appearance so much sought after. Each variety of grass in its composition is there for a special purpose—some for making strong fibrous roots which take hold upon the soil and keep the turf in place; others of a creeping nature quickly fill up bare spots which may be caused by taller sorts dying down; varieties which are useful for their colour value, and also kinds that withstand excessive rain or sunshine.

A Few Suggestions on Lawn Making.

Prepare the soil well; this means spade it over thoroughly, but only when it is dry; if rain has fallen recently allow a few days of fine weather to elapse before commencing work. Remove all stones, sticks, shale, rubbish, etc. Apply about 50 lbs. of air-slaked lime to each 1000 sq. feet (plot 20 by 50 ft.), and harrow or rake in. A week or so after liming apply about 50 lbs. of pulverised sheep manure, bone dust, or other commercial fertiliser to each 1000 sq. feet (plot 20 by 50 feet)—do not use stable or barnyard manure, which often contains too many weeds. Mix in the fertiliser by spading. Rake thoroughly and work the soil down fine and smooth. Let the ground stand a month. Two weeks before planting roll and water the ground well, and before sowing the seed hoe the soil (but do not spade it) and roll again. Sow the seed evenly, selecting a dry day when no wind is blowing, and roll it in or sprinkle a good cover of sandy loam over it. Where a roller is not available rake the seed in lightly and press down by patting with spade. Water twice a day until the grass comes up. If planting in summer use straw or leaves to protect the germinating seeds until the grass is an inch high. Make the lawn any time of year when there is water to irrigate and the ground does not freeze. Keep free from weeds, water well, and keep cut regularly.

Use 1 pound of seed to a plot of about 12 feet by 12 feet.

Prepared specially by us for
Garden Lawns, Cricket Grounds,
Bowling Greens, &c.

Per lb. 2/6 Postage or
Rail extra.

NOTE.—Where an odd pound or so is ordered,
Gross weight will be sent to save postage.

KIRCHHOFF'S LAWN GRASS MIXTURE,
properly planted, will make your house
"The Home Beautiful."

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, REQUISITES, &c.

Postage or Railage in all cases extra.

Grafting Wax.—Best grade on market. Always ready for use. For grafting, budding, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. tin 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tin 3/6.

Katakilla.—The World's Insecticide for Fruit, Vegetables, and Flowers. Destroys caterpillars, aphid, green and black fly, red spider, etc. Ready for use when mixed with cold water. Pkts. for 10 gallon solution, 2/10; for 50 gallon solution, 9/-—Post free in Union and S.W.A.

Clay's Fertiliser.—A superior fertiliser for Vegetables and Flowers. 1 lb. tin 2/-; 2 lb. tin 3/-

Raffia Fibre.—Best tying material. Per lb. 2/6.

Labels, Wood.—5 in. 1/3; 6 in. 1/6; 7 in. 2/-; 8 in. 2/6—per bundle of 50.

Flower Sticks, Wood.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2/6; 3 ft. 3/-; $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 4/-—per bundle of 50.

Budding Knives each 6/- } All superior

Pruning Knives " 7/6 } quality

Pruning Shears (Secateurs) ... " 12/6 } tool steel.

Hedge Shears " 10/6 }

Syringes " 7/6 } Best

Sprayers " 37/6 } English

Garden Trowels each, from 1/6 to 2/6 make.

Garden Forks ... " from 2/- to 3/- }

Postage or Railage in all cases extra.

MONTHLY CALENDAR for the Vegetable and Flower Garden

Showing what Seeds can be sown in each month from January to December under normal circumstances in the "Transvaal," the "Orange Free State," and the uplands of the "Cape Province."—In the "Coast Districts," the "Low Country" and "Rhodesia," being a fortnight to a month in advance, sowings may be started earlier, respectively, and carried on longer. What is, however, of greater importance than a strict adherence to date, is the ability of the gardener to take advantage of climatic conditions as they occur, to sow or plant, as the case may be, all seasonable seeds immediately the favourable opportunity arrives.

JANUARY

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| LIMA BEANS—Finish planting | CELERY—Finish sowing | PARSNIP—Continue sowing |
| FRENCH BEANS—Plant largely | CUCUMBER—Make a final small sowing | PEAS—Make a good sowing |
| RUNNER BEANS—Plant largely | SWEET CORN—Finish planting | RADISH—Sow a few in a shady place |
| BEET—Sow largely | HERBS—Sow in tins | RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow largely |
| BORECOLE of KALE—Sow a medium crop | KOHL RABI—Sow largely | SALSAFY and SCORZONERA—Sow a few |
| BROCCOLI—Sow largely | LEeks—Sow a few under shade | SPINACH—Sow New Zealand variety and Spinach Beet |
| BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow a few | LETTUCE—Sow a few where to remain | SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Make a final small sowing |
| CABBAGE—Sow largely | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly | TURNPEN—Sow largely |
| CARROTS—Sow a medium crop | ONION—Sow a few salad or green onions | |
| CAULIFLOWER—Sow largely | PARSLEY—Sow a few in tins | |

Plant out from seed-beds—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Rhubarb, Tomatoes, etc. Stop Cucumber vines when setting fruit by pinching off the points of shoots. Plant Potatoes. Protect the seed-beds from the sun by using shade frames. Keep up a good supply of water. See to it that the ground does not become caked, and hoe often.

Flowers.—This being generally a very hot month, it is advisable to sow seeds in a position sheltered from the sun and hot winds, or, better still, in tins or boxes placed under a canvas frame. On dull days the covering should be removed altogether. Most of the following will bloom during the winter and early spring months. Sow:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| *Alyssum | Calliopsis | Delphinium | Hollyhock | *Mignonette | Salpiglossis |
| Amaranthus | *Candytuft | Dianthus (Pinks) | *Hunnemanni | *Nasturtium | Scabiosa |
| Anemone | Canterbury Bells | *Eschscholtzia | *Larkspur | *Nigella | Stocks |
| Antirrhinum | Carnations | Forget-me-not | *Linum | Pansy | *Sunflower |
| (Snapdragon) | *Clarkia | Foxglove | Lobelia (in tins) | Pentstemon | Sweet Sultan |
| Aquilegia | *Cithnthus | Freesias | *Lupins | Petunia (in tins) | Sweet William |
| Asters | Cobea | Gaillardia | Marguerites | Phlox | Verbena |
| Balsam | *Cornflower | *Gypsophila | (Shasta Daisy) | *Poppy | Wallflower |
| Bellis(double Daisy) | Cosmos | Heliotrope (in tins) | Marigold | Portulaca | Zinnias |
| *Calendula | | | | | |

For the Greenhouse make sowings of the following kinds:—Begonia, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Primula.

FEBRUARY

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| FRENCH BEANS—Finish planting | ENDIVE—Make a good sowing | PARSLEY—Sow largely |
| RUNNER BEANS—Finish planting | HERBS—Sow in tins | PEAS—Sow largely |
| BEET—Sow largely | KOHL RABI—Sow largely | RADISH—Sow for a succession |
| BORECOLE of KALE—Sow largely | LEeks—Sow a few | RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow a medium crop |
| BROCCOLI—Finish sowing | LETTUCE—Continue sowing where to remain | SALSAFY and SCORZONERA—Sow a few |
| BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow largely | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly | SPINACH and SPINACH BEET—Sow a few |
| CABBAGE—Continue sowing | ONION—Sow largely for salad and for bulbing | TURNIPS—Sow largely |
| CARROTS—Sow a full crop | | |
| CAULIFLOWER—Finish sowing | | |

Plant out from seed-beds—Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Leeks, Tomatoes, etc. Plant Potatoes. Do not forget to protect the seed-beds by using canvas shades, and keep up a good supply of water. See to it that the ground does not become caked, and hoe frequently.

Flowers.—This is the first month of autumn, and although the weather during the day is usually hot, the nights are cooler, and any favourable conditions of temperature should be taken advantage of for making a full sowing of seeds of plants marked as seasonable. Make also good use of your canvas frames. Sow:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Adonis | *Candytuft | *Eschscholtzia | *Hunnemanni | *Nasturtium | Scabiosa |
| Ageratum | Canterbury Bells | Forget-me-not | *Larkspur | Nicotiana | Stocks |
| *Alyssum | Carnations | Foxglove | *Linum | Pansy | *Sunflower |
| Anemone | *Clarkia | Gaillardia | Lobelia (in tins) | Petunia (in tins) | Sweet Peas |
| Antirrhinum | Cobea | Godetia | *Lupins | Pentstemon | Sweet Sultan |
| (Snapdragon) | Convolvulus | Golden Feather | Marguerites | Phlox | Sweet William |
| Aquilegia | *Cornflower | *Gypsophila | (Shasta Daisy) | *Poppy | Verbena |
| Bellis(double Daisy) | Delphinium | Heliotrope (in tins) | Marigold | Portulaca | Violets (in tins) |
| *Calendula | Dianthus (Pinks) | Hollyhock | *Mignonette | Salpiglossis | Wallflower |
| Callophrys | | | | | |

For the Greenhouse make sowings of Cineraria and Primula. If it rains advantage must be taken to transplant any seedlings ready from previous sowings. Keep the surface of the soil well mulched.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

Flowers marked (*) do not easily transplant, or, being very hardy, should be sown where plants are intended to remain. Thin out at an early stage; do not allow overcropping. All other flower seeds can be sown in tins or shaded beds, pricked out into other tins, and finally transplanted to the open ground during suitable weather.

Flowers marked (*) do not easily transplant, or, being very hardy, should be sown where plants are intended to remain. This out at as early stage; do not allow over-sowing.
All other flower seeds can be sown in tins or shaded beds, pricked out into other tins, and finally transplanted to the open ground during suitable weather.

MARCH

BEET—Make a good sowing
BORECOLE OR KALE—Sow a medium crop
BROAD BEANS—Sow a few
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Finish sowing
CABBAGE—Finish sowing
CARROTS—Sow for a succession crop
ENDIVE—Sow largely

Plant out from seed-beds—*Broccoli, Borecole, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Leeks, Parsley, etc.*

Flowers.—The nights are now becoming colder, although the days may be warm, and all the seeds recommended should be sown as soon as possible, as they germinate much quicker when the soil is still warm, and give the seedlings a chance to make a bold development. Many of the seeds named can be sown out of doors, but any that are tender are better sown under the canvas shade, even new, as they are so much better under control. Sow :—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Acroclinium | *Candytuft | Forget-me-not | Larkspur | *Nasturtium | Salpiglossis |
| Adonis | Canterbury Bells | Foxglove | Linaria | Nemesia | Scabiosa |
| Ageratum | Carnation | Freesias | Lobelia (in tins) | Nicotiana | Schizanthus |
| *Alyssum | Chrysanthemum | Gaillardia | *Lupins | *Nigella | Stocks |
| Anemone | *Clarkia | Godetia | Marguerites | Pansy | Sweet Peas |
| Antirrhinum | *Cornflower | Golden Feather | (Shasta Daisy) | Pentstemon | Sweet William |
| (Snapdragon) | Delphinium | *Gypsophila | Marigold | Petunia (in tins) | Verbena |
| Aquilegia | Dianthus (Pinks) | Heliotrope (in tins) | Marvel of Peru | Phlox | Violets (in tins) |
| Bellis(double Daisy) | Dimorphotheca | Hollyhock | *Mignonette | *Poppy | Virginian Stocks |
| *Calendula | *Eschscholtzia | *Hunnemannia | Mimulus | Primula (in tins) | Wallflower |
| Calliopsis | | | | | |

Thin out and transplant.

BORECOLE OR KALE—Finish sowing
BROAD BEANS—Make a good sowing
BEET—Finish sowing
ENDIVE—Finish sowing
LEAKS—Finish sowing

Plant out Borecole, Cabbage, Celery, Leeks, Onions, Parsley, etc. Cut the stems of Asparagus down to the surface as they decay. Top dress and manure with horse droppings.

Flowers.—This is the last month of autumn, and, if not already done, sowing should not be further delayed, as the cold weather, which will soon be upon us, will retard their growth. The canvas frame is now not only useful for shading purposes but is also a protection against frosts; remove the cover entirely during the day when it is fine, replacing it at night. Sow :—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Acroclinium | *Calendula | Dimorphotheca | Heliotrope (in tins) | *Mignonette | Salpiglossis |
| Adonis | Calliopsis | *Eschscholtzia | Hollyhock | *Nasturtium | Scabiosa |
| Ageratum | *Candytuft | Forget-me-not | *Hunnemannia | Nicotiana | Stocks |
| *Alyssum | Canterbury Bells | Foxglove | *Larkspur | Pansy | Sweet Peas |
| Anemone | Carnation | Freesias | *Lupins | Pentstemon | Sweet William |
| Antirrhinum | *Clarkia | Gaillardia | Marguerites | Petunia (in tins) | Verbena |
| (Snapdragon) | *Cornflower | Godetia | (Shasta Daisy) | Phlox | Violets (in tins) |
| Aquilegia | Delphinium | Golden Feather | Marigold | *Poppy | Virginian Stocks |
| Bellis(double Daisy) | Dianthus (Pinks) | *Gypsophila | Marvel of Peru | Primula (in tins) | Wallflower |
| | | | | | |

Continue to plant out seedlings from previous sowings.

APRIL

BROAD BEANS—Make a good sowing
LETTUCE—Sow under protection

Divide and replant Herbs, Horse Radish, etc. Transplant Cabbage, Leeks, Onions, Parsley, etc. Dig, manure, and trench your garden. Destroy all refuse from past crops.

Flowers.—Although we are entering the cold season, many of the hardier varieties may still be sown to keep up a succession of bloom. As early frost must be expected this month, it is advisable to sow in a glass or a canvas frame placed in a warm position. Very hardy and strong-growing plants can however be sown out of doors. Sow :—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| *Alyssum | Calliopsis | Dianthus (Pinks) | *Larkspur | Nicotiana | Sweet Peas |
| Antirrhinum | *Candytuft | Dimorphotheca | *Lupins | Pansy | Sweet William |
| (Snapdragon) | Canterbury Bells | *Eschscholtzia | Marguerites | Petunia (in tins) | Stocks |
| Aquilegia | Carnation | Forget-me-not | (Shasta Daisy) | Phlox | Verbena |
| Bellis(double Daisy) | *Cornflower | Foxglove | *Mignonette | *Poppy | Wallflower |
| *Calendula | Delphinium | *Gypsophila | *Nasturtium | Primula (in tins) | |

MAY

BROAD BEANS—Make a good sowing
LETTUCE—Sow under protection

MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly
RADISH—Sow a few in a sunny spot

SPINACH—Sow a few

Make sowings under protection. Plant out Herbs, Asparagus Roots, Horse Radish, Rhubarb Roots, Onions, Leeks, etc. Have a thorough clean up of your garden, and dig, manure, and trench same.

Flowers.—As this is normally a very cold month and no warmth in the soil, only those possessing a glass house, a hot-bed, or a cold frame, should attempt to raise seeds except the very hardiest sorts. The garden should be thoroughly manured and dug-over for the coming season. Sow, under protection :—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Antirrhinum | *Calendula | Delphinium | Hollyhock | *Lupins | Sweet Peas |
| (Snapdragon) | *Candytuft | *Eschscholtzia | *Larkspur | Pansy | Verbena |
| Bellis(double Daisy) | *Cornflower | | | | |

Keep the seed-beds covered at night with straw matting or bags, or give some other protection.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

THEY GROW BETTER :::: THEY YIELD BETTER ::::

JULY

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| BROAD BEANS—Sow a medium crop | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly | RADISH—Sow a few in a sunny spot |
| CABBAGE—Sow a few | PARSLEY—Sow a few in tins | SPINACH—Sow a few in a warm situation |
| LETUCE—Sow a few under protection | PEAS—Sow largely | TURNIP—Sow a few |
| LEeks—Sow a few under protection | RHUBARB—Sow a few in a frame | TOMATOES—Sow a few in a frame |
| Protect your seed-beds by canvas shades. Plant out Rhubarb Roots, Horse Radish, Leeks, etc. | | |

Flowers.—As the weather will not be favourable for sowing out of doors for another month, it will be advisable to do all preparatory work possible in the garden to receive new plants next month and later. The following may be sown if protection can be given:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Antirrhinum (Snapdragon) | Carnation | Golden Feather | Marguerite (Shasta Daisy) | Pentstemon | Sweet Peas |
| *Candytuft | Delphinium | Hollyhock | Marigold | Phlox | *Sweet Sultan |
| Canna | Dianthus (Pinks) | *Hunnemannia | Nicotiana | Ranunculus | Sweet William |
| Canary Creeper | *Eschscholtzia | *Larkspur | Pansy | Salpiglossis | Violets (in tins) |
| Canterbury Bells | Foxglove | Lobelia (in tins) | Petunia (in tins) | Salvia | Verbena |

Keep the seed-beds covered at night with straw matting or bags, or give some other protection.

AUGUST

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| ARTICHOKE—Sow a few in a frame | CHICORY—Sow a medium crop | PARSLEY—Sow a small crop |
| BROAD BEANS—Finish sowing a few | CUCUMBER—Make a small sowing in a frame for planting out early | PARSNIP—Make a good sowing |
| BETT—Make a good sowing | ENDIVE—Sow a few | PEAS—Sow largely |
| FRANC BEANS—A few may be sown towards the end of the month in a warm locality | HERBS—Sow largely all kinds in tins under protection. | PUMPKIN—Sow a few in a frame |
| CABBAGE—Sow a medium crop | KOHL RABI—Sow a few | RADISH—Sow largely |
| CAPSICUM—Sow a few in a frame | LEeks—Sow a medium crop | RHUBARB—Make a small sowing |
| CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow a few | LETUCE—Sow largely, under protection | SALSAFY and SCORZONERA—Sow a few |
| CARROT—Sow a medium crop | MELONS—Sow a few along with Cucumbers in a frame | SPINACH—Sow largely |
| CELERI and CELERIAC—Make a small sowing in tins and protect carefully | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly | SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET—Sow a few in a frame |
| CHERVIL—Sow a few | ONION—Sow largely | SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow a few in a frame |

Make good use of your shade frames for raising all kinds of Vegetables and Salads which it is inconvenient to transplant and cannot therefore be raised in tins or boxes. Plant Potatoes. Transplant Onions, Rhubarb, Leeks, etc.

Flowers.—This month ushers in the spring season, and the increasing warmth will greatly accelerate growth. If weather permits we advise a full sowing of all hardy annuals in open border, and more tender varieties in tins under protection. Sow:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Acroclinium | Canna | *Eschscholtzia | *Hunnemannia | Mina Lobata | Ranunculus |
| Adonis | Carnation | Forget-me-not | Ice Plant | *Nasturtium | Salpiglossis |
| Ageratum | Chinese Lantern | Foxglove | Jap Kudzu Vine | Nemesia | Salvia |
| *Alyssum | Chrysanthemum | Freesias | Kochia | Nicotiana | Scabiosa |
| Antirrhinum | *Clarkia | Gaillardia | *Larkspur | *Nigella | Schizanthus |
| Aquilegia | Cobaea | Geum | Linaria | (Enothera | Smilax |
| Arctotis | Convolvulus | Gladiolus | *Linum | *Ornamental Grasses | Statice |
| Aster | *Cornflower | Godetia | Lobelia (in tins) | Pansy | *Sunflower |
| Barberton Daisy | Cosmos | Golden Feather | *Lupins | Pentstemon | Sweet Peas |
| Bellis (doubleDaisy) | Cockscomb | Gourds | Lychnis | Petunia (in tins) | *Sweet Sultan |
| *Calendula | Dahlia | Granadilla | Marguerite | Bhlox | Sweet William |
| Calliopsis | Delphinium | Gypsophila | Marigold | *Poppy | Verbena |
| Canary Creeper | Dianthus (Pinks) | *Heliotrope (in tins) | Matricaria | Portulaca | Violets (in tins) |
| *Candytuft | Dimorphotheca | Hollyhock | *Mignonette | Pyrethrum | Wistaria |

For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Coleus, Fuchsia, Impatiens, Pelargonium (Geranium), Primula, etc. Protect your seed-beds against frost and high winds.

SEPTEMBER

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| ARTICHOKE—Sow largely | CUCUMBER—Sow medium crop and protect | PEAS—A few may still be chanced in a cool and shady place |
| ASPARAGUS—Sow largely | EGG PLANT—Make small sowing in frame | PUMPKIN—Sow a few in a protected place |
| LIMA BEANS—Sow a medium crop | ENDIVE—Make a small sowing | RADISH—Sow for a succession |
| FRENCH BEANS—Sow a medium crop | HERBS—Sow all kinds in tins | RHUBARB—Sow largely |
| RUNNER BEANS—Sow a medium crop | KOHL RABI—Sow a medium crop | SALSAFY and SCORZONERA—Sow largely |
| BETT—Make a good sowing | LEeks—Sow a full crop | SPINACH—Sow largely |
| CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow largely | LETUCE—Sow largely | SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Make a small sowing in a protected place |
| CAPSICUM—Sow largely in tins; protect | MELONS—Sow medium crop and protect | SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET—Sow largely |
| CARROT—Sow a full crop | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly | TOMATO—Sow largely |
| CELERI and CELERIAC—Sow largely in tins | OKRA—Sow a few | TURNIP—Sow a medium crop |
| CHICORY—Sow a full crop | ONION—Make a good sowing | |
| SWEET CORN or MEALIES—Sow a few late in the month | PARSLEY—Sow a full crop | |
| Make good use of canvas shades. | PARSNIP—Sow a medium crop | |

Water and hoe frequently. Transplant Celery, Rhubarb, Leeks, Onions, Parsley, etc.

Flowers.—This is considered the best month to sow half-hardy annuals as frosts by this time are practically over. Thin out any seedlings which may have germinated too thickly. Mulch the surface of the soil with manure, which will greatly prolong the blooming season of annuals, as it will keep the soil cool and retain the moisture. Sow:—

| | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Acroclinium | Canna | *Hunnemannia | Mina Lobata | Ranunculus |
| Adonis | Carnation | Ice Plant | *Mignonette | Ricinus |
| Ageratum | Chinese Lantern | Forget-me-not | *Nasturtium | Salpiglossis |
| *Alyssum | Plant | Foxglove | Ipomoea | Scabiosa |
| Amaranthus | Chrysanthemum | Freesias | Jap Kudzu Vine | Salvia |
| Antirrhinum | *Clarkia | Gaillardia | Kochia | Schizanthus |
| Aquilegia | *Cianthus | Geum | Linaria | (Enothera |
| Arctotis | Cobaea | Gladiolus | *Linum | *Ornamental Grasses |
| Asters | Cockscomb | Godetia | Lobelia (in tins) | Pansy |
| Balsam | Convolvulus | Golden Feather | *Lupins | Pentstemon |
| Barberton Daisy | *Cornflower | *Gourds | Lychnis | Petunia (in tins) |
| *Calendula | Cosmos | Granadilla | Marigold | Phlox |
| Calliopsis | Dahlia | Gypsophila | Marguerite | *Poppy |
| Canary Creeper | Delphinium | *Heliotrope (in tins) | (Shasta Daisy) | Portulaca |
| *Candytuft | Dianthus (Pinks) | Hollyhock | Matricaria | Pyrethrum |

For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Begonia, Coleus, Cyclamen, Fuchsia, Ferns, Impatiens, Pelargonium, etc.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

Flowers marked (*) do not easily transplant, or, being very hardy, should be sown where plants are intended to remain. Thin out at an early stage; do not allow overcropping. All other flower seeds can be sown in tins or shaded beds, pricked out into other tins, and finally transplanted to the open ground during suitable weather.

Flowers marked (*) do not easily transplant, or, being very hardy, should be sown where plants are intended to remain. Thin out at an early stage; do not allow overcrowding.
All other flower seeds can be sown in tins or shaded beds, pricked out into other tins, and finally transplanted to the open ground during suitable weather.

OCTOBER

ARTICHOKE—Sow a medium crop
 ASPARAGUS—Sow a medium crop
 LIMA BEANS—Sow largely
 FRENCH BEANS—Sow largely
 RUNNER BEANS—Sow largely
 BEET—Sow a full crop
 CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow a full crop
 CAPSICUM—Sow largely in tins
 CARROT—Make a good sowing
 CELERY and CELERIAC—Continue sowing in tins
 CHERVIL—Continue sowing

Give plenty of shade to the seed beds. Water and hoe frequently. Plant out from seed-beds—Cucumber, Melons, Marrows, Tomatoes, Parsley, Onions, etc.

Flowers.—The summer heat will soon be upon us, but if favoured with some good rains we can still sow most of the hardy annuals with good prospects of success. Sow all descriptions of flower seeds as recommended for SEPTEMBER (which see).

For the Greenhouse make sowings of the following kinds:—Asparagus, Begonia, Coleus, Cyclamen, Cineraria, Ferns, Fuchsia, Impatiens, Pelargonium, Primula, etc. Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds by using shade frames, etc., and water liberally in dry weather.

NOVEMBER

ARTICHOKE—Sow a few in tins
 ASPARAGUS—Sow a few
 LIMA BEANS—Sow largely
 FRENCH BEANS—Sow largely
 RUNNER BEANS—Sow largely
 BEET—Sow a medium crop
 BROCCOLI—Sow a medium crop
 CABBAGE—Sow a medium crop
 CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow a few
 CAPSICUM—Finish sowing
 CARROT—Sow a medium crop
 CAULIFLOWER—Sow a medium crop

Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds. Water and hoe frequently, so that the ground does not become caked. Plant out from seed-beds—Capsicum, Egg Plant, Parsley, Tomatoes, etc.

Flowers.—Only a limited amount of sowing can be done this month, but all the following will do well provided they are kept well watered. If sown in the open ground, cover the soil with a little stable litter to keep it cool. Germination will be more certain if this is done. Sow:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Adonis | *Calliopsis |
| Ageratum | Carnation |
| *Alyssum | Chrysanthemum |
| *Amaranthus | *Cianthus |
| Antirrhinum (Snapdragon) | Cockscomb *Convolvulus |
| Aquilegia | *Cornflower |
| Asters | *Cosmos |
| Balsam | Dahlia |
| Barberton Daisy | Dianthus (Pinks) |
| *Calendula | |

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Dimorphotheca | Kochia |
| *Eschscholtzia | *Larkspur |
| Foxglove | *Linum |
| Gaillardia | Lobelia (in tins) |
| *Godetia | *Lupins |
| *Gypsophila | Marguerite |
| Heliotrope (in tins) | (Shasta Daisy) |
| Hollyhock | Marigold |
| Ice Plant | *Mignonette |
| Ipomoea | Mina Lobata |

| | |
|---|--|
| PARSLEY—Sow a few | RADISH—Sow for succession in a shady place |
| PUMPKIN—Sow largely | RHUBARB—Finish sowing |
| RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow a few | RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow a few |
| SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow largely | SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow largely |
| SPINACH—Sow New Zealand variety | SPINACH BEET or SWISS CHARD—Sow largely |
| SPINACH BEET or SWISS CHARD—Sow largely | TOMATO—Sow for succession |

For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Begonia, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Ferns, Primula, Pelargonium, etc. Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds by using shade frames, etc., and water liberally in dry weather.

DECEMBER

ARTICHOKE—Finish sowing
 ASPARAGUS—Finish sowing
 LIMA BEANS—Sow a medium crop
 FRENCH BEANS—Sow largely
 RUNNER BEANS—Sow largely
 BEET—Sow for a succession
 BROCCOLI—Sow largely
 CABBAGE—Sow largely
 CARROT—Continue sowing a few
 CAULIFLOWER—Sow a full crop

Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds. Water and hoe frequently, so that the ground does not become caked. Plant out from seed-beds—Cabbage, Cauliflower Capsicum, Egg Plant, Tomatoes, Parsley, etc.

Flowers.—Generally a hot and dry month, during which scarcely anything in the way of sowing can be done unless there is rain. Water freely if necessary. If not previously done, give the ground a good mulching. This retards evaporation from the soil, besides stimulating the plants and keeping the roots cool. Sow:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Adonis | Barberton Daisy |
| Ageratum | *Calendula |
| *Alyssum | *Calliopsis |
| *Amaranthus | Chrysanthemum |
| Antirrhinum (Snapdragon) | *Clarkia |
| Aquilegia | Cockscomb |
| Asters | *Convolvulus |
| Balsam | *Cornflower |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| CELERY—Sow a few in tins | SWEET CORN or MEALIES—Continue sowing |
| CUCUMBER—Sow a medium crop | HERBS—Sow all kinds in tins |
| KOHl RABI—Sow a few | LETTUCE—Sow a few where to remain |
| MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly | MUSTARD and CRESS—Sow fortnightly |
| PARSLEY—Sow a few | PARSNIP—Sow largely |

| | |
|---|---|
| PUMPKIN—Finish sowing | RADISH—Sow a few in a shady place |
| RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow a few | RED and SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow a few |
| SPINACH—Sow New Zealand variety | SPINACH BEET or SWISS CHARD—Sow a medium crop |
| SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow a medium crop | SQUASH and VEGETABLE MARROW—Sow a medium crop |
| TOMATO—Make a final sowing | TOMATO—Make a final sowing |

For the Greenhouse make sowings of Asparagus, Begonia, Cineraria, Coleus, Cyclamen, Ferns, Primula, etc. Give plenty of shade to the seed-beds by using shade frames, and water liberally in dry weather.

Make the soil as rich as possible. Do not sow too deep, 2 or 3 times the thickness of the seed is the general rule. Keep seed-beds shaded and moist. Thin out timely and liberally. Transplant in wet or cloudy weather, and shade for a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Keep the soil loose and fine by frequent workings, and

DON'T USE ANY BUT THE BEST SEEDS—KIRCHHOFF'S.

Sowing and Germination Table for Flower Seeds

THE climate and soil of South Africa is in general fairly well suited to the growth of Flowers. Many of our gardening friends, however, are sometimes in doubt when and how best to sow, and when to expect germination, and for them we have designed the following Table. Naturally all the dates and times given are approximate only, and vary according to climatic conditions and districts.

| VARIETY OF FLOWER. | Tins represents : Sowing in tins or boxes recommended. Transplant. | | Time to Sow. S represents Spring. A represents Autumn. | Time required to germinate in weeks. | VARIETY OF FLOWER. | Tins represents : Sowing in tins or boxes recommended. Transplant. | | Time to Sow. S represents Spring. A represents Autumn. | Time required to germinate in weeks. | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|--|--|--------------------|--|--------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Tins or Open represents : May be sown with equal success either in tins or in the open under protection. Transplant. | | | | | Tins or Open represents : May be sown with equal success either in tins or in the open under protection. Transplant. | | | | | | | | |
| | Outdoors represents : Sowing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards. | | | | | Outdoors represents : Sowing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Abutilon</i> | Tins | S | 2 to 4 | <i>Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)</i> | Tins | A | 3 to 6 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acroclineum</i> ... | Tins or Open | A and S | 2-3 | <i>Dianthus (Pink)</i> ... | Tins or Open | A and S | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Adonis Estivalis</i> | " " | " | 4-6 | <i>Digitalis (Foxglove)</i> | " " | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Ageratum</i> | Outdoors | " | 2-3 | <i>Dimorphotheca</i> ... | " " | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Alyssum</i> | " | " | " | <i>Echinops</i> ... | Tins | A and S | 4-6 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Agrostemma</i> ... | " | " | " | <i>Erysimum</i> ... | Tins or Open | " | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Amaranthus</i> ... | " | " | " | <i>Eschscholtzia</i> ... | Outdoors | " | 1-2 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Anemone</i> | Tins | A and S | 4-6 | <i>Ferns</i> ... | Tins | A and S | 4-6 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Anchusa</i> | Tins or Open | " | 2-3 | <i>Freesia</i> ... | " " | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Antirrhinum</i> (Snapdragon) | " " | " | " | <i>Fuchsia</i> ... | " " | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Aquilegia</i> | Tins | " | 2-4 | <i>Gaillardia</i> ... | Tins or Open | " | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Arctotis</i> | Tins or Open | S | 2-3 | <i>Geum</i> ... | " " | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Asters</i> | " Tins " | A and S | 2-6 | <i>Gilia</i> ... | " " | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Asparagus plumosus</i> | " Tins " | " | " | <i>Gladiolus</i> ... | " Tins " | " | 3-4 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Balsams</i> | Tins or Open | S | 2-3 | <i>Godetia</i> ... | Tins or Open | " | 1-2 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Barberton Daisy</i> ... | Tins | " | 3-4 | <i>Gourds</i> (Ornamental) | Outdoors | S | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bellis (Double Daisy)</i> | " | A and S | 1-2 | <i>Grasses</i> (Ornamental) | " | A and S | 2-4 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Begonia</i> | " | Very early Spring | 2-3 | <i>Granadilla</i> ... | Tins | " | 4-6 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cacalia</i> | Tins or Open | A and S | " | <i>Gypsophila</i> ... | Outdoors | " | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calendula</i> | " " | " | 1-2 | <i>Heliotrope</i> ... | Tins | S | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Calliopsis</i> | Outdoors | " | 2-3 | <i>Helichrysum</i> ... | Outdoors | A and S | 1-2 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Campanula</i> (Canterbury Bells) | Tins | " | 3-4 | <i>Hollyhock</i> ... | Tins or Open | " | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Canary Creeper</i> ... | Outdoors | S | 2-3 | <i>Hunnemannia</i> ... | Outdoors | " | 3-4 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Candytuft</i> | " | A and S | " | <i>Ice Plant</i> ... | Tins | S | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Canna</i> | Tins or Open | S | 2-4 | <i>Impatiens Sultanii</i> | Outdoors | " | 1-2 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cardinal Climber</i> | " " | " | 3-4 | <i>Ipomoea</i> ... | Tins or Open | A and S | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Catananche</i> ... | " Tins " | A and S | 2-3 | <i>Ipomopsis</i> ... | Tins | " | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Carnations</i> | " | " | " | <i>Isoloma</i> ... | Outdoors | Very early Spring | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Celosia</i> | Outdoors | A and S | 2-3 | <i>Japanese Morning Glories</i> | Tins or Open | S | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Centaurea</i> (Cornflower) | " | " | " | <i>Japanese Kudzu Vine</i> | Tins or Open | A and S | 3-4 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Annual vars.) | Tins or Open | " | " | <i>Kochia</i> ... | " | S | 1-2 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Perennial vars.) | Tins | " | " | <i>Blue Lace Flower</i> ... | Tins | " | 3-4 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Chinese Lantern Plant</i> | Tins or Open | S | " | <i>Lantana</i> ... | " | " | 3-6 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cineraria</i> | Tins | A | " | <i>Larkspur (Annual)</i> | Tins or Open | A and S | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Clarkia</i> | Tins or Open | A and S | " | <i>Lavatera</i> ... | " | S | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cianthus Dampieri</i> | Outdoors | S | 4-6 | <i>Leptosyne</i> ... | " | A and S | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cobaea scandens</i> ... | Tins | " | 2-4 | <i>Linaria Maroccana</i> | Outdoors | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Coleus</i> | " | A and S | 2-3 | <i>Linum (Flowering Flax)</i> | " | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Convolvulus</i> ... | Outdoors | S | " | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cosmos</i> | " | " | " | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cynoglossum</i> ... | " | " | " | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Cyclamen</i> | Tins | S and A | 4-6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Dahlia</i> | Tins or Open | S | 2-3 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31), our Sowing and Germination Table, and inside of Back Cover.

Sowing and Germination Table for Flower Seeds

continued

| VARIETY OF FLOWER. | Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recommended. Transplant. | | Time to Sow. S represents Spring. A represents Autumn. | Time required to germinate in weeks. | VARIETY OF FLOWER. | Tins represents: Sowing in tins or boxes recommended. Transplant. | | Time to Sow. S represents Spring. A represents Autumn. | Time required to germinate in weeks. | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Tin or Open represents: May be sown with equal success either in tins or in the open under protection. Transplant. | | | | | Tin or Open represents: May be sown with equal success either in tins or in the open under protection. Transplant. | | | | | | | | |
| | Outdoors represents: Sowing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards. | | | | | Outdoors represents: Sowing outdoors preferred. Transplant, respectively thin out afterwards. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lobelia</i> | Tins | A and S | 3 to 4 | <i>Pyrethrum</i> ... | Tins | A and S | 2 to 3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lunaria</i> | Tins or Open | " | 2-3 | <i>Ranunculus</i> ... | " | Very early Autumn | 3-4 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lupinus</i> | Outdoors | " | " | <i>Rhodanthe</i> ... | Tins or Open | S | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Lychnis</i> | Tins | " | 3-4 | <i>Ricinus</i> ... | Outdoors | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Malope</i> | Tins or Open | " | 2-3 | <i>Rosa Polyantha</i> ... | Tins | A and S | 4-6 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Marguerites</i> (<i>Shasta Daisy</i>) | " " | " | " | <i>Salpiglossis</i> ... | Tins or Open | " | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Marigold</i> | " " | S | 1-2 | <i>Salvia</i> ... | Tins | S | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Mathiola</i> | " " | A and S | 2-3 | <i>Saponaria</i> ... | Outdoors | A and S | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Matricaria</i> ... | " " | " | 2-4 | <i>Scabiosa</i> ... | Tins or Open | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Mignonette</i> ... | Outdoors | " | 1-2 | <i>Schizanthus</i> ... | " Tins | " | 1-2 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Mimulus</i> ... | Tins | " | 2-3 | <i>Smilax</i> ... | Tins or Open | S | 4-6 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Mina Lobata</i> ... | Outdoors | S | 3-5 | <i>Statice</i> ... | A and S | 3-6 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> ... | " | " | 2-3 | <i>Stocks</i> ... | Tins | A | 1-2 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Myosotis</i> (<i>Forget-me-not</i>) | Tins or Open | A and S | " | <i>Sunflower</i> ... | Outdoors | S | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nasturtiums</i> | Outdoors | S and early Autumn | " | <i>Sweet Rocket</i> ... | A and S | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nemnesia</i> | Tins or Open | A and S | " | <i>Sweet Sultan</i> ... | " | " | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nemophila</i> | Outdoors | " | " | <i>Sweet William</i> ... | Tins | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nicotiana</i> | Tins | " | " | <i>Sweet Peas</i> ... | Outdoors | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Nigella</i> | Tins or Open | " | " | <i>Everlasting Peas</i> ... | Tins or Open | " | " | | | | | | | |
| <i>Oenothera</i> | " " | " | " | <i>Tithonia</i> ... | " Tins | S | 3-6 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pansies</i> | Tins | " | " | <i>Thalictrum</i> ... | " Tins | A and S | 3-4 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pelargonium</i> (<i>Geranium</i>) | " | " | 4-6 | <i>Valeriana</i> ... | Tins or Open | " | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Pentstemon</i> ... | | " | 3-4 | <i>Verbena</i> ... | Tins | " | 3-4 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Perilla</i> | Tins or Open | S | 3-5 | <i>Vinca</i> ... | " | S | 4-8 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Petunia</i> | Tins | " | 2-3 | <i>Violet</i> ... | " | A and S | 4-20 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Phlox (Annual)</i> ... | Tins or Open | A and S | 3-4 | <i>Violaria</i> ... | Outdoors | " | 3-4 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Phlox (Perennial)</i> | Tins | A | 6-20 | <i>Wallflower</i> ... | Tins | " | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Poppies (Annual)</i> | Outdoors | A and S | 3-4 | <i>Wistaria</i> ... | " | S | 6-8 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Poppies (Perennial)</i> | " | A | 4-10 | <i>Xeranthemum</i> ... | Outdoors | A and S | 2-3 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Portulaca</i> | Tins or Open | S | 2-3 | <i>Zinnia</i> ... | Tins or Open | S | 1-2 | | | | | | | |
| <i>Primula</i> | Tins | Late Spring | 2-4 | | | | | | | | | | | |

CONFIDENCE.—In no trade or profession is it likely that so much confidence is required as when buying Seeds. You receive a packet with a supposed variety inside, but it is months before you actually know whether you are devoting your care and attention to that particular sort you asked for. If you were not wise in the first instance in placing your order for Seeds with a firm of standing who know their business, then your time, money, and land will be wasted. You will realise your mistake too late. You cannot afford to run risks, as none but the **Best Seeds** are good enough for your garden.

A satisfactory business deal must benefit both the buyer and seller. We consider your interests as well as our own in every transaction.

“KATAKILLA”

POWDER INSECTICIDE WASH

NON-POISONOUS.

**The Perfect Insecticide for Fruit,
Vegetables and Flowers.**

**Destroys Caterpillars, Aphis, Green and Black Fly,
Woolly Aphis, Red Spider and**

Peach or Black Aphis.

“KATAKILLA” or NICOTINE.

In view of the fact that the use of Nicotine and Soap is sometimes recommended, the following consideration should be borne in mind :—

NICOTINE is a good insecticide : “KATAKILLA” is a better.

NICOTINE is scarce and expensive : “KATAKILLA” is plentiful and nearly 50 per cent. cheaper.

“KATAKILLA” can be used with perfect safety on the most tender Roses at all times of the year.

“KATAKILLA” is a vegetable product, a most potent destroyer of Caterpillars, Aphis and Fly, but is entirely harmless to man and the higher animals, and may be used with PERFECT SAFETY on Vegetables and Fruit.

“KATAKILLA” is ready for use when mixed with cold water, and is supplied in ready-measured packets, thus avoiding the difficulty and trouble of dissolving the soap in hot water and measuring out small quantities of poisonous Nicotine.

“KATAKILLA” is therefore the most effective, safe, and economical Insecticide Wash for fruit growers, market gardeners and amateur gardeners.

SOLD AS FOLLOWS :

For Large Users—Cases containing 12 x 7/6 packets. Each packet for 50 gallons solution.

For Small Users—Cases containing 36 x 2/6 cartons. Each carton contains 4 small packets for 2½ gallons each.

Supplied by

F. KIRCHHOFF & CO.,

Box 6786, Johannesburg.

1 large packet, 9/- post free in the Union.
4 small packets, 3/- post free in the Union.

} Cash with order.

“KATAKILLA”

POEIER INSEK SPROEIMIDDEL

NIE GIFTIG NIE.

Die Perfekte Insek doder Vir Vrugte
Bome, Groente en Blomme.

Dit Verniel Rispis, Luise, Groen en Swart Vlie, Wolluise,
Rooi Spinnekoppe en

Perske of Swartluise.

“KATAKILLA” OF TABAK.

Daar die gebruik van Tabak en Seep soms aanbeveel word, moet die volgende sake in gedagte gehou word.

TABAK is 'n goeie insek doder ; “KATAKILLA” is beter.

TABAK is skaars en duur : “KATAKILLA” is volop en bijna 50 per sent. goedkoper.

“KATAKILLA” kan gebruik word met volmaakte veiligheid in a die tye van die jaar vir die tingerigste rose.

“KATAKILLA” is 'n plantkundige voorbrengsel, 'n seer kragtige doodmaker van Rispis Luise en Vlie, maar is heeltemal skadeloos vir mense en grotere diere en kan met die grootste veiligheid gebruik word op groente en vrugte.

“KATAKILLA” is gereed vir gebruik als dit gemeng is met koud water en word gelever in afgemete pakke, en dit voorkom dus die moeite om eers die seep in warm water op te los, en kleinere hoeveelhede giftige tabak uit te meet.

“KATAKILLA” is derhalve die mees werkdadige, veilige en besparende insek dodende sproeimiddel vir vrugte kwekers, mark boere en private tuiniers.

DIT WORD ALS VOLG VERKOOP :

Vir groot gebruikers : Kiste bevattende 12 x 7/6 pakke, elke pak vir 50 gallons oplossing.

Vir klein gebruikers : Kiste bevattende 36 x 2/6 kartons, elke karton bevat 4 klein pakkies vir 2½ gallons elk.

Verkrijbaar van

F. KIRCHHOFF & CO.,

Bus 6786, Johannesburg.

4 Klein pakkies, 3/- pos vrij in die Unie. Geld met bestelling.

1 Groot pak, 9/- pos vrij in die Unie. Geld met bestelling.

Classification of Flowers

To enable Customers to tell at a glance what Flowers are suitable for any special purpose and situation, we have classified all the Flowers of which we sell Seed into the following Lists.

SHOWY FLOWERING ANNUALS for Beds and Massing (1 to 2 feet)

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Ageratum | Cockscomb | Godetia | Phlox |
| Alyssum | Cornflower | Hunnemannia | Poppy |
| Antirrhinum (Dwarf) | Chrysanthemum | Linum | Portulaca |
| Dahlias | Lobelia | Marigold (Dwarf) | Ranunculus |
| Asters | Dianthus | Mignonette | Salvia |
| Balsams | Erysimum | Nasturtium (Dwarf) | Schizanthus |
| Calendula | Eschscholtzia | Stocks | |
| Calliopsis | Gaillardia | Nemesia | Sweet Sultan |
| Candytuft | Geranium | Pansy | Verbena |
| Carnation | Gilia | Petunia | Zinnia (Dwarf) |

TALL SHOWY ANNUALS

| for Backgrounds, Borders, and Grouping (from 2 ft. up) | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Amaranthus | Cosmos | Marigold (Tall) | Salvia |
| Antirrhinum (Tall) | Dimorphotheca | Marguerite | Scabiosa |
| Larkspur | Nicotiana | Sunflower | |
| Arctotis | Leptosyne | Poppy | Statice |
| Lupins | | Salpiglossis | Zinnia (Tall) |

SHOWY FLOWERING PERENNIALS

| for Beds and Massing (1 to 2 feet) | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Anemone | Heliotrope | Pinks | Violet |
| Dianthus | Matricaria | Sweet William | Wallflower |
| Forget-me-not | Myosotis | Verbena | |

TALL SHOWY PERENNIALS

| for Backgrounds, Borders, and Grouping (from 2 ft. up) | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|------------|
| Aquilegia | Chrysanthemum | Geum | Pentstemon |
| Campanula | Delphinium | Hollyhock | Pyrethrum |
| Canna | Digitalis | Lupins | |

PLANTS suitable for Edgings

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Ageratum | Lobelia | Nasturtium | Portulaca |
| Alyssum | Marigold | (Dwarf) | Verbena |
| Bellis (Daisy) vars.) | (Dwarf | Pansy | Viola |
| Candytuft | | Perilla | Zinnia (Dwarf) |
| Celosia | Matricaria | Petunia | |
| Golden Feather | Mignonette | Phlox (Dwarf) | Parsley |

EVERLASTINGS for Winter Bouquets

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Acroclineum | Gypsophila paniculata | Rhodanthe |
| Catananche | Helichrysum | Statice |
| Chinese Lantern Plant | Lunaria | Xeranthemum |

CLIMBING VINES for Arbors, Verandahs, &c.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Canary Creeper | Ipomoea | Nasturtium |
| Cobcea scandens | Kudzu Vine | (Tall) |
| Convolvulus | Mina lobata | Sweet Peas |
| Gourds | Morning | |
| Granadilla | Glories | Scarlet Runners |

SEEDS OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|
| Asparagus | Cyclamen | Impatiens |
| Begonia | Ferns | Pelargonium |
| Cineraria | Fuchsia | Primula |
| Coleus | | |

LONG-STEMMED FLOWERS notably suitable FOR CUTTING

| | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| Anemone | Dianthus | Pentstemon |
| Antirrhinum | Gaillardia | Phlox |
| Aquilegia | Geum | Poppy |
| Arctotis | Gladiolus | Pyrethrum ros. |
| Asters | Godetia | Ranunculus |
| Calendula | Gypsophila | Salpiglossis |
| Calliopsis | Helichrysum | Salvia |
| Campanula | Hunnemannia | Scabiosa |
| Candytuft | Larkspur | Shasta Daisy |
| Carnations | Leptosyne | Statice |
| Chrysanthemum | Linaria | Stocks |
| Clarkia | Lupins | Sunflower |
| Cornflower | Marguerite | Sweet Peas |
| Cosmos | Marigold | Sweet Sultan |
| Cynoglossum | Matricaria | Sweet William |
| Dahlia | Mignonette | Violet |
| Delphinium | Nigella | Zinnia |

FRAGRANT FLOWERS

| | | |
|------------|------------------|---------------|
| Alyssum | Mathiola | Sweet Peas |
| Carnations | Mignonette | Sweet Rocket |
| Dianthus | Nicotiana | Sweet Sultan |
| Erysimum | Petunia | Sweet William |
| Freesia | Primula auricula | Violet |
| Heliotrope | Scabiosa | Wallflower |
| Marigold | Stocks | |

— Beautify your Home with Flowers from your Own Garden —

To Successfully Produce Any Crop the Following are Positively Necessary:

(1st) SEEDS OF UNQUESTIONABLE QUALITY.—The great reputation that Kirchhoff's Garden Seeds have attained has been from the great care annually taken in their selection, growth, and cultivation; they will always be found not only reliable but of the very finest quality. When you buy Kirchhoff's Seeds you don't indulge in a speculation, you invest in a certainty; you buy the best Seed which the world produces, tested for germination and guaranteed as regards purity.

(2nd) CULTIVATION.—Plan and care for your garden intelligently. Make the soil as rich as possible and keep the surface in a fine, smooth, and level condition. Mark the garden off into beds of convenient size to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same kind or crop occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. **Cover seeds not more than two or three times the diameter of the seed;** press the soil firmly over the seed; sow and plant in rows so that the starting seedlings can be seen easily, and **keep seed-beds shaded and moist.** Careful attention is required as soon as the seed is sprouted, that covering (shading) is removed, and that seedlings may not suffer for lack of moisture or of air. **Thin out early and liberally to prevent overcrowding,** and transplant surplus if convenient. Many minute plants from the finer seeds are killed by drenching with water while very young. In the first stage of their existence plants require moisture in a minute quantity only, often repeated. If there is any rain do not neglect the opportunity of transplanting any seedlings from previous sowings. After transplanting the seedlings should be watered and shaded from the sun for a few days until thoroughly established. During dry weather the constant use of a rake or hoe not only helps to destroy weeds but to conserve the soil moisture, but never cultivate plants when they are wet—they "catch cold," resulting sometimes in rust, blight, mildew, and other plant diseases. On account of our long hot summers and dry winters most of our gardens suffer for want of sufficient water, which should if possible be applied to the roots only. Allow plants plenty of room for development if you want the best results.

Before sowing your Seeds consult our Special Page about Flower Seeds and their Cultivation (page 31) and our Sowing and Germination Table (pages 91 and 92).

Kirchhoff's Seeds 1927-1928



P.O. Box 6786
Cor. of Jeppe and Loveday Streets
JOHANNESBURG

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